FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL MENENDEZ RECEIVES 90-DAY SENTENCE

PY031245 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1223 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 3 Oct (NA)--It was learned from military sources that Gen Luciano Benjamin Menendez will be transferred to a military unit in Curuzu Cuatia this afternoon to serve the 90-day arrest imposed by the commander in chief of the army for revolting against Lt Gen Roberto Viola last week. According to the same sources, Menendez will be transferred in an airplane which will leave from the military aviation school.

Meanwhile, Menendez, who was commander of the III Corps until he revolted early last Saturday, remains in his house in the General Deheza military neighborhood of the local military garrison, where he has repeatedly refused to make any statements.

It was learned that the 90-day arrest imposed on Menendez was not announced by the commander of the III Corps--now headed by Gen Jose Vaquero--but directly by the Army General Command.

CORDOBA PAPER ANALYZES EFFECTS OF MENENDEZ AFFAIR

PY040125 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1402 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 3 Oct (NA)--The local morning paper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR today draws the government's attention to the military events of last Saturday and Sunday, saying that they show the need "for the government, the armed forces and the civilians to begin a sincere dialog, this time in earnest and with determination," in search of the solutions needed by the country. It also says that the present situation shows the need to hasten the "approval of basic laws asked for by the nation, such as the law of statutes for political parties and the trade union law for workers and employers."

LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR states its position in an editorial published today under the title "The Lessons of the Military Crisis." Part of it says: "Although the crisis has been overcome, the events in Cordoba have been a warning of the weakness of the present process and, consequently, of the need for the government, the armed forces and the civilians to begin a sincere, probing and direct dialog, this time in earnest and with determination, regarding the nation's great problems to be able to reach the solutions the whole country is expecting.

"The growing isolation of the government, the economic crisis, the social discontent and the possibility of a new outbreak of terrorism are sufficiently important questions to hasten the approval of basic laws asked for by the nation, such as the law of statutes for political parties and the trade union law for workers and employers. They are also sufficiently important to promote the reorganization and democratic renewal of Argentine political and social life, thus creating the conditions for a great national dialog which cannot be postponed indefinitely.

"Events such as this must not occur again and both the government and the armed forces should state their objectives clearly and precisely without the ambiguities and lack of definitions which still appear and always with the prospect of final unity among Argentines, of full validity of the legal order and basic norms of civilized coexistence and of the building of a modern, effective and stable democratic society.

"If the recent military crisis can have any positive effect it is that of mobilizing all the sectors of the nation toward that prospect in order to extricate Argentina from the situation in which it has bogged down."

COMMENTARY DRAWS 'LESSONS' FROM MILITARY REVOLT

PY040148 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 79 PY

[By Jose Ignacio Lopez]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA)--The weekend's solitary revolt of the commander of III Corps with headquarters in Cordoba ended a long period of military stability. It also damaged, to an extent which only time will tell, the principle of unity and cohesion in the army, one of the political pillars of the process begun in March 1976 and also one of the factors held up by the military regime as the main difference between the present situation and others which the country has experienced in past decades.

The incident, which is still the subject of many commentaries, is too recent, and only after its consequences surface will we be able to draw a definitive political interpretation. But it has helped to show the inevitable risks which institutions regulated by verticality and discipline are prone to when they are obliged to be involved in politics, a field in which negotiation is a norm and flexibility a virtue.

The slight importance the military gave to the incident shows that the military world still regards unity as a supreme value, the more so now that those who are responsible for political leadership have given much importance to that principle--the unity of the armed forces--even at the risk of delaying decisions and appearing inefficient. This is a valid conclusion since most commanding generals are subordinate to General Viola. But there are other eventual lessons to be learned from the crisis which broke out in Cordoba last Friday.

Just as many officers in recent years have advocated the end of a political cycle and the end of many forms and procedures used during these years, it may also be said that not only certain measures of civilian origin should expire, but also others frequently used by men of arms, one of them being military proposals. [planteos militares] After 1955 and for more than a decade proposals and revolts were common and almost a kind of political action. Would it be too much to say that the incident started by General Menendez puts an end to this era and shows that today's army no longer responds to this kind of mechanism? We must admit that this appears to be the case.

After what happened some will be inclined to think that the military was not to blame for Argentina's political malaise. Perhaps they should be reminded that the errors committed in past decades are shared equally by all sectors, and only if this is humbly recognized will we find the forces necessary to articulate a common basis for a lasting solution. And since we are trying to draw lessons from what has happened--of someone who observed events deprived of the necessary perspective--the military must give some thought to the general framework in which the incident developed. Some preferred to call it tranquillity, but perhaps it should be described as indifference. The crisis strengthened the belief of those who lately say that the process of succession within the army is definitely gravitating toward the developments of the overall political process.

General Menendez was undoubtedly influenced by the disagreements with the army leadership and with the management of the government, something which the former commander has repeatedly discussed in his recent statements. But he was also influenced by the imminent renewal of the army hierarchy.

One week ago, last Tuesday, General Viola discussed this issue at the meeting with his generals. He reasserted his decision to retire by the end of this year. Moreover, just as it was disclosed in a previous commentary, he outlined to the generals the conditions he will have in mind to appoint his successor.

For many, the profile outlined by Viola did not coincide with that which characterizes the personality of the officer who for almost 5 years was commander of III Corps in Cordoba.

General Menendez' rebellion formally ended at noon today. Politically and militarily it really ended before, almost at the beginning when his attitude was not supported by any of the brigadier generals with whom he shared the leadership of III Corps.

During the crisis General Viola did not seem to depart from his characteristic style of leadership. Since he had the situation in hand, to preclude any disorder he avoided the unnecessary movement of troops. Later he decided to meet with the rebel general. This almost certainly was his only concession. He held a dialog with the person who in the previous 48 hours had made numerous charges against him. It was an extensive dialog, but it would be erroneous to think that it was a negotiation. The situation in which General Menendez found himself with his few soldiers at Jesus Maria does not allow describing that meeting as a negotiation.

What happened will now become part of the political world which is now dominated by the issue of the army succession. The issue will undoubtedly continue to be important, but it is believed that after this incident things are more clear. In the dramatic and tense week behind us, the leadership of General Viola seemed to gain strength, first in the meeting with commanding generals on Monday and Tuesday, and later with the incidents that ensued from Menendez' revolt.

It is certain that this first revolt in almost 4 years will leave scars on the political process which started in March 1976. When things are viewed with more perspective perhaps people will refer to the process as "before" and "after" the Menendez revolt.

There is also no doubt that incidents such as the one that ended today do not contribute at all to the restoration of trust in a nation which is too discouraged and skeptical.

CASTRO MADERO DISCUSSES AWARDING OF NUCLEAR CONTRACTS

FY021139 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1917 GMT 1 Oct 79 FY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], announced today that the Argentine Government has accepted the offer made by the Swiss Sulzer Brothers company for the construction of a 250-ton-per-year heavy water plant.

At a press conference, Castro Madero explained that the executive branch authorized the CNEA to accept the offer made by the FRG Kraftwerk Union company to participate in the development of the Argentine nuclear plan and to hold negotiations for signing the contracts for the creation of an engineering corporation for the joint construction of the Atucha II nuclear plant. Castro Madero added that all offers were thoroughly evaluated and that the choice of a reactor type implied in this case the selection of an associate for the creation of a mixed engineering company through which the CNEA could acquire as much capacity as possible in the management of large projects of this type, with the increasing participation of national enterprises and engineering companies.

Castro Madero then continued, saying that the decision to create a mixed engineering company was made considering the degree of autonomous development which the country has achieved so far and which permits the CNEA to associate, without any feeling of inferiority, with foreign companies to carry out specific projects, still maintaining the decision-making power of nuclear matters in the hands of the Argentine Government with due respect for international commitments which are juridically and politically in line with our concept of sovereignty.

Consequently, Castro Madero said, the decision had to take into account two additional points. First, not to eliminate future competition between the two currently possible suppliers of natural uranium and heavy water reactors, thus avoiding becoming dependent on a single supplier for the remaining three nuclear plants, and second, to offer sufficient economic advantages so that a commerical enterprise would accept participation in a mixed engineering company.

Regarding safeguards, Castro Madero stated that Argentina has repeatedly said that its nuclear program is geared exclusively to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and that therefore it has concluded various agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In the present case, Castro Madero finally said, because of the Argentine position and because of the international commitments made by the countries of the two companies whose offers were accepted, the installations to be supplied and the technology to be transferred will also be subject to the safeguards to be agreed to at the governmental level and to be applied by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

VIDELA DELEGATES PRESIDENCY TO HARGUINDEGUY

PY031725 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY

[Relayed report from Government House]

[Excerpt] Just a few moments ago, President Jorge Rafael Videla delegated the presidency to Interior Minister Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy in view of the trip he will make tomorrow to Japan. Present at the ceremony were the ministers of the national executive branch, secretaries of state and officials of the presidency. As usual, the government notary public, Jose Maria Allende, read the appropriate transfer act, which was then signed by General Videla, General Harguindeguy and the ministers of the national government. The interior minister will thus be the acting president until the return of General Videla.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS MEET TO REDEFINE PRINCIPLES

PY031447 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1659 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Mar del Plata, 9 Oct (TELAM)--The Political Action Commission appointed by the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] met in this city to prepare a strictly updated redefinition of principles. According to the report of the PSD press secretariat, the document to be prepared may be signed not only by party militants, but by well-known people who, while they are not party members, are willing to support the PSD proposals.

The commission also studied the PSD's relation with other democratic political parties, the PSD's relation with other democratic political parties, with the aim of forming a future movement to impose in the country a new style of politics that would disregard populism, demagogy and superficiality in the consideration of public problems. The meeting was attended by Francisco J. Pasini, secretary general of the Buenos Aires federation; Luis N. Fabrizio, former Buenos Aires mayor; Raul J. Dellepiane, director of the VANGUARDIA weekly; Mario Fernandez Punta, PSD general accountant; and Emilio Jose Giannoni, PSD secretary general.

GUEVARA ARZE RETURNS, COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH MONDALE

PY031156 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] President Walter Guevara Arze returned to the country today at 1730 from Panama, where he attended ceremonies transferring the Panama Canal to Panamanian sovereignty. At a press conference, he expressed his satisfaction over the respect the armed forces have for the democratic process. He added: the armed forces are mature, since a constitutional president can now freely leave the country and come back and nothing happens.

He also discussed the successful meeting he held with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, whom he briefed on three basic issues for the country: First, our maritime problem; second, our rejection of the U.S. sale of 35,000 tons of tin; and third, economic cooperation to face the critical economic situation. Finally, he said that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins would visit our country in mid-November.

In a statement to Bolivian newsmen, President Guevara Arze said that although our past experience has always been negative, Mondale's promise to seriously discuss the tin issue with President Carter seems interesting.

GOVERNMENT, MALAYSIA TO COORDINATE ACTIONS ON U.S. TIN SALE

PY031752 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Sep 79 p 1, 12 PY

[Text] Bolivia and Malaysia must begin contacts at the government level to coordinate joint action in view of the announced sale of 35,000 tons of tin from U.S. strategic reserves. The need to open these talks as soon as possible was one of the most outstanding conclusions of yesterday's meeting between the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Malaysian representatives who are visiting the country.

The mission's visit coincided with steps that Bolivia is taking to prevent the sale. According to reliable sources close to the Malaysian mission and the Senate committee, it seems that the sale will be carried out. Therefore, the two countries have presumably agreed, through the mission and the committee, to outline a strategy for joint action in order to defend themselves from the effects that would be caused by the sale. Bolivia and Malaysia produce more than half of the world's tin, and the action that the two countries might undertake could be supported by other Asian producers, especially Indonesia.

The meeting between the Senate committee and the Malaysian delegates was held behind closed doors in the legislative palace. Nevertheless, it was learned that the parties had coinciding opinions on the need for joint action in view of the emergency created for Bolivia, whose production costs are higher than those of Malaysia, whose production is based on strip mining very close to the surface and, therefore, the sale could result in serious economic harm for the former.

The chairman of the Senate committee, Julio Garret, released the only official statement on the meeting. "The meeting has served," he said, "to establish points of agreement and the need of tin-producing countries, specifically Bolivia and Malaysia, to begin contacts at government level as soon as possible to coordinate joint action in view of the sale of 35,000 tons of tin. The steps that must be taken to organize an association of producer states were studied (during the meeting), a matter that can have critical importance in view of the difficulties that can emerge as a result of the approval of a new international tin agreement and the seriousness of the disagreement which exists between producer and consumer countries."

The creation of this association is a principal means of giving producers a better way to defend prices, prevent speculation and overcome, to a great extent, the effects of unilateral measures such as that announced by the United States. On the basis of the talks between the Malaysian mission and national authorities, immediate steps will be taken toward contacting other producers so that the strategy to be outlined will have greater force when it is implemented.

PAZ ESTENSSORO INVITED TO POLITICAL MEETING IN MEXICO

PY031548 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Sep 79 p 7 PY

[Text] The president of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] has sent a letter to Victor Paz Estenssoro, head of the Historic National Revolutionary Movement [MNR-H], inviting him to attend the meeting of Latin American national political parties to be held in the city of Oaxaca from 10 to 12 October. The letter says: "The importance of this meeting calls for the presence of two delegates from your party, in order to strengthen Latin American solidarity."

The Bolivian political leader has sent the following telegram in reply to the invitation: "The MNR welcomes the brilliant PRI initiative of a meeting of Latin American nationalist, revolutionary and anti-imperialist political parties and has appointed myself and Gaston Araoz Levy as its representatives. I believe this is an excellent opportunity for the attending parties to confirm their faith in democracy and to agree upon their mutual support and expansion as the best road toward Latin American liberation. [Signed] Victor Paz."

SENATE REJECTS PROPOSED GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR 1980

PY031210 La Paz Radio Cruz Del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Senate today rejected a proposal calling for general elections next year. Based on a report prepared by the constitutional committee, the Senate rejected a proposal by Senators Tineo, (Monges), (Rocha), and Aguirre of the Nationalist Democratic Action, calling for an election of the president, vice president and national representatives next year. The Senate Constitutional Committee--made up of Senators Victor Quinteros, Benjamin Miguel and Jose Bustamante--contended that the constitutional tenure of all representatives is 4 years and that this term cannot be changed without violating the constitution.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 'LETELIER AFFAIR'

PY031059 Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, 2 Oct (AFP)--The Chilean Foreign Ministry stated today that the ruling rejecting the U.S. request for the extradition of three militant officers involved in the "Letelier affair" was a decision of the judicial branch.

In this regard an authorized spokesman of the Foreign Ministry issued a communique stating: "In view of the clear-cut division between the state branches in Chile, decisions regarding extraditions are not made by the executive branch but by the judicial branch or, more specifically still, by the highest court of the country." The communique added that "the Supreme Court is made up of professional judges with great training, integrity and total independence. The decision was reached unanimously by a chamber of this court."

The document of the Chilean Foreign Ministry refuted the remarks made by the State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter, who said that "the regrettable result of the Chilean judicial decision is that the three terrorists have been released and are now free on the streets of Chile."

In this regard, the Foreign Ministry emphasized that "it is believed that it is improper and unacceptable to label the officers as terrorists in an effort to involve them in an extradition request by the United States, especially considering the merit of the decision ordering their final release." The communique indicated: "The Chilean Government does not protect and has never protected terrorism, as it has shown on many occasions."

In regard to Washington's announcement calling Ambassador George Landau home for consultations, the communique added that "this is normal diplomatic practice." The communique stated in conclusion: "It is hoped that the recall will produce useful results as long as this high official explains in detail the content and scope of the decision as well as the solid legal basis supporting it".

COMMUNISTS ISSUE DOCUMENT ON DOMESTIC SCENE, PARTY GOALS

For a TASS report, published in the 23 September PRAVDA, on a Chilean Communist Party document entitled "Our Democratic Plan" and signed by party Secretary General Luis Corvalan, see the Latin America and Caribbean section of the 3 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BODIES OF MISSING PERSONS DISINTERRED

PY031800 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Concepcion, Chile, 2 Oct (NA)--The bodies of 18 missing Chileans were disinterred today in this city by order of the courts. The bodies, found in a common grave at the Yumbel Cemetery were transferred to Concepcion, located 500 km south of Santiago, by decision of Special Judge Jose Martinez Gaenzly.

Judicial sources noted that this is part of an investigation that the judge is conducting as a result of a report which the Catholic Church submitted concerning an undetermined number of persons from the cities of Laja and San Rosendo who disappeared after the military coup which ousted socialist President Salvador Allende on 11 September 1973.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CHARGES TORTURE, KILLING OF COMMUNISTS

PY031642 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 15_8 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY

[Text] London, 3 Oct (LATIN-REUTER)--Amnesty International, a human rights organizations headquartered in London, disclosed here today that it had submitted a report to the Paraguayan Supreme Court charging that three Paraguayan communists died as a result of police torture.

Amnesty International indicated that the victims were Miguel Angel Soler, secretary general of the Paraguayan Communist Party (PCP), and two members of the PCP Central Committee: Derliz Villagra and Ruben Gonzales Acosta. According to Amnesty, these three persons were mentioned among the missing persons at first, but they had died while being tortured in a police station following their arrest in November 1975. The Paraguayan Government had denied their imprisonment.

The group indicated that the report submitted to the Paraguayan Supreme Court had been compiled from material supplied by prison guards and other prisoners who had been under arrest at that time.

According to the report, Amnesty said Soler, 52, was first beaten for several hours with whips and iron bars, and afterwards his hands and arms were chopped off piece by piece. Villagra, 30, was gagged, tied and killed by being beaten with rubber truncheons and iron bars, Amnesty said. The report added that Gonzales Acosta, 25, was beaten with rubber truncheons and then submerged in a tub full of dirty water and excrement. He was subsequently hung by his feet from the roof and beaten until he died.

Amnesty indicated that the report mentions the names of several police agents including Investigations Department Director Pastor Coronel who, according to Amnesty, was allegedly responsible for the tortures which took place at the Asuncion Central Police Department.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S. NOTE ON LAINO CASE

U.S. Ambassador Called In

PY040112 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Oct 79 p 8 PY

[Text] "The Paraguayan Government categorically rejects the assertion that confining Domingo Laino to a place of residence was an 'arbitrary' measure because it was adopted in accordance with the laws and the constitution," Acting Foreign Minister Sabino Montanaro told ULTIMA HORA today. Minister Montanaro received U.S. Ambassador Robert White this morning to hand him a reply note.

Montanaro said: "I called in Ambassador White and expressed to him in categorical terms the Paraguayan Government's disapproval of all the points raised in the note of reference." Minister Montanaro told ULTIMA HORA that "it was stressed in particular that the Paraguayan Government confirms its position in the actions taken to confine Laino to a place of residence, because they were taken in strict compliance with constitutional and legal provisions."

The minister then said that "he rejects the interference represented by the judging of motivations behind a measure taken through absolutely sovereign determination of the Republic of Paraguay."

Montanaro continued: "I pointed out to Ambassador White that his unfortunate note was the result of the wrong and fragmentary information which the U.S. Government receives, and that it is disappointing that those who handle and are responsible for information do not discharge their duty with objectivity and the sense of commitment they must have."

The acting foreign minister stated: "I pointed out to Ambassador White that Laino has been normally and humanely treated, as he should be as a person under confinement." Montanaro then added: "I also explained that Mr Laino is not a leader, that he has lost representation even within the several liberal parties as well as the deputy seat he once held, and that as for the request that his confinement be lifted, it will be taken into consideration among the conditions which should determine Laino's juridical position in the future."

Montanaro continued to say: "I finally told Ambassador White that the Paraguayan Government categorically rejects the assertion that the confinement measure was 'arbitrary' because it was adopted in accordance with the laws and the constitution, that if these measures to uphold internal order damage the international image of Paraguay it is only because the information has been distorted and manipulated by those who should be objective in handling it, and that the best refutation of this distortion of the truth is the situation in which Paraguay lives with open doors without any restriction whatsoever to those who want to come and see for themselves, provided they respect our laws and constitution."

Foreign Ministry Memorandum

PY032350 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY

[Memorandum issued by the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry on 3 October 1979]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry makes the following observations in reply to the communication contained in the memorandum which U.S. Ambassador Robert E. White handed to Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues on Thursday, 27 September:

1. In view of the concern expressed by the U.S. Government over the detention of Dr Laino and his subsequent confinement in the interior of the country "against his will," the Paraguayan Government confirms that it has acted in strict accordance with constitutional and legal rules in connection with the detention and confinement. The precautionary measures which have thus been ordered obviously cannot be taken with the voluntary consent of any person who acts against the guarnatees conferred by the law, since the protection given by the law to peaceful and orderly civic coexistence would disappear if the law were deprived of its coercive power.

2. The statement that the U.S. Government believes the Paraguayan Government's action was taken only because of statements allegedly made by Dr Laino in another country is flagrant interference passing judgement on the reasons for an absolutely sovereign decision on the part of the Paraguayan Government, a legitimate decision for which no explanation whatever is due, since that would imply submission which Paraguay, being a free and independent country having complete juridical equality with other nations, cannot grant to any other country or international organization without detriment to its sovereignty.

3. Regarding the points stating that it is the opinion of the U.S. Government, based on its knowledge of the case, that Dr Laino's detention and confinement is a step backward in the efforts made by the Paraguayan Government over the past 2 years to improve the human rights situation in Paraguay, and that the U.S. Government is very disappointed over this incident, the Paraguayan Government regrets that the reports received by the U.S. Government regarding the activities of the Paraguayan Government, particularly in this case, are false and partial.

Only in this way can it be explained that a markedly reasonable determination to safeguard the high interests of the nation should be interpreted as a backward step in the efforts the Paraguayan Government is making to improve the integral protection of the human rights of the people of this country, not only in the past few years, but since the very beginning of the constitutional mandates which conferred the presidency on Gen Alfredo Stroessner. It is equally disappointing to the Paraguayan Government that those who process and are responsible for these reports do not perform their duties with the objectivity and absence of bias which is their obligation.

4. Regarding the assertion that Dr Laino has been treated harshly, has not been given any opportunity to defend himself, has been denied a trial and initially access to legal counsel, and that he is being detained without formal charges, the Paraguayan Government asserts that the measures to which Mr Laino has been subject are in accordance with the law and with normal and humanitarian treatment, and that he has been accorded all the rights and guarantees that accrue to him in his position as a person who is under confinement. The assertions on the denial of a trial, which is inapplicable, and on access to legal counsel, of which he is not deprived in his place of confinement where he has free communication, are blatently unfounded. Also unfounded is the assertion regarding his detention, which does not now exist since he is only in confinement. Seeing that the causes which gave way to that measure are public knowledge and well known, the argument cor ning the lack of formal charges is absurdly inappropriate.

5. The last paragraph of the note states: The U.S. Government is concerned that the provisions of the state of siege within the Paraguayan Constitution have been used for the detention of a prominent opposition leader and recommends his immediate release. The continuous arbitrary restriction of Dr Laino's freedom will receive extensive dissemination and it will adversely affect the image and the international position of the Paraguayan Government; it will make it very difficult for the United States to give a positive answer concerning matters of importance to Paraguay.

In view of this the Paraguayan Government expresses its surprise regarding the U.S. Government's assertion that constitutional provisions could be used for spurious ends. The Paraguayan Government also does not accept the characterization of Dr Laino as a prominent leader. Because the results of his political actions within the party of which he is or was a member caused him to lose the seat of national deputy, Laino cannot currently represent himself to be a leader because his capability as such has been seriously questioned, even within his own political party. Regarding the recommendation for his quick release, taken as a petition of the U.S. Government, the Paraguayan Government will bear it in mind as such within the conditions which determine Dr Laino's legal position in the future.

The Paraguayan Government categorically rejects the term "arbitrary restriction" of Dr Laino's freedom, and it once again regrets the extensive dissemination of a totally distorted report, declared by the U.S. Government note, agreeing that due to its bad faith this can have adverse effects on the Paraguayan Government's image and international position, and it therefore reiterates its repudiation of those who are responsible for this distortion and manipulation of information, the consequences of which are detrimental to this image and international position.

If beginning with a premise such as that which has been expressed will make it difficult for the United States to give a positive answer concerning matters of importance to Paraguay, it is fitting that the false basis upon which this premise is based be rectified, an act that would be in accordance with the undeniable nobleness of the American people. Paraguay contributes to this recitification by showing its reality without restriction and to which there is free access, so it can be verified to all generations of Paraguayans and all men of the world who share with them the effort to forge a higher destiny within the concert of free nations, as stated in the preamble of the constitution, whose full enforcement no one can deny.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Asuncion, 3 October 1979.

Senator Criticizes White

PY031257 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Oct 79 p 8 PY

[From the "Entire Lineas" column]

[Text] "Ambassador White is concerned about the Laino case as if Laino were a fellow American. There are many people who have had or are having political problems, as throughout the history of the country. The question is this: Why is there so much interest in Laino to the detriment of others? Or is it that he will really ask for U.S. citizenship as has been rumored?" (A senator belonging to the majority party made this harsh statment in front of the Supreme Court building yesterday).

INTERNATIONAL LIBERAL ORGANIZATIONS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR LAINO

PY272213 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Sep 79 p 10 PY

[Excerpts] The youth of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) and the Commission for the Defense of Human Rights each released a communique yesterday regarding Domingo Laino's confinement. The latter organization also released telegrams of solidarity sent by international organizations. The Paraguayan Commission for the Defense of Human Rights reported that it has received copies of resolutions from German liberal leaders and the international liberal organization sent to President Alfredo Stroessner. The resolutions express solidarity with Laino. The telegram sent by German liberals points out "their concern over Domingo Laino's detention. We expect his immediate release and a trial in accordance with international rules." The international liberal organization telegram states: "We request the immediate release of Domingo Laino, a political leader known around the world, and that an appropriate trial in accordance with international rules be conducted."

Mrs Rafaela Guanes de Laino, who returned from Mbuyapey yesterday, said that her husband has again been denied the freedom to communicate. She denounced her husband's lack of security, since local officials "were stricter in their control measures yesterday" and were not able to tell her whether she could stay or not and whether Laino could receive visitors. She indicated that communication between Laino and the Mbuyapey committee was prohibited. She said that the army detachment officials used a "change in orders" to justify the harshness of their action yesterday and the inconsistency between previous decisions and yesterday's.

EL PUEBLO ASSAILS ARREST OF LAINO

PY280034 Asucion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 27 Sep 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpts] While Somoza tours the streets, ministries and towns throughout the country under protection, Dr Domingo Laino, the political leader of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party and outstanding member of the national agreement, is detained by the police and confined to Mbuyapey, where he is held incommunicado in a private apartment.

This "democratic" government, so often praised by its ordinary spokesmen for its progress, its peace and its constitutional legality, allows criminals to live in freedom while honorable citizens are imprisoned for the single crime of having real democratic ideas and for supporting the basic principles of national and popular demands. Ricord [French narcotics trafficker], Mengele, the Yugoslav terrorists, Somoza and his police buddies are breathing fresh air, but several fellow Paraguayans are breathing the filthy air of the freedom-killing [libertiicidas] holes.

All democratic political institutions in the country and many others abroad have protested the unjust imprisonment of Doctor Laino and demanded his freedom. So far the regime has paid no attention to the widespread complaints and persists in its illegal repressive attitude. The time has come for the government to correct its arbitrary behavior and to implement the principles of civilized coexistence, in compliance with legal and constitutional norms.

Ideas are not destroyed by persecution, arrest and physical or moral abuse which are contrary to human rights and contradict the principles of decency which the government insincerely claims to defend. Enough of the dictatorial practices! Let the real legal provisions be implemented! Free all fellow citizens who are unjustly imprisoned!

CNEA SETS GUIDELINES FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

PY031145 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 Oct 79 p 11 PY

[Text] Energy production has now become one of the most important factors in the economy of developing countries. In this regard, Paraguay is making important progress. In fact, the possibility of generating nuclear energy is now being added to the advanced state of development of the gigantic Itaipu Dam and the recent Paraguayan-Argentine agreement to build Yacyreta Dam. With this in mind, during a recent meeting the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) decided to set general and specific guidelines with the objective of giving our country atomic energy in the near future. Those objectives and the policies to be implemented include: The general objectives include the implementation of scientific, technical and industrial efforts in nuclear matters for peaceful purposes and the use of the human and natural resources of the country in this field in order to contribute to the consolidation of national development.

The special objectives are: to develop the applications of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes and radiation technology in general; develop continuous research in nuclear programs for peaceful purposes; produce more specialized scientific and technical personnel in the nuclear field, insure their permanent training and occupation and encourage them to remain in the country; develop nuclear plans for peaceful purposes within the framework of international treaties and agreements signed by the government; develop an appropriate system of radiation protection for institutions and persons who work with radiation; develop the means to protect the population and the environment against the possible effects of nuclear radiation; and increase research and development related to nuclear fuels.

The CNEA approved the following plan to fulfill its objectives: give high priority to national interests in the development, production, use and control of nuclear energy; carry out necessary studies to determine the possibilities and applicability of various forms of nuclear energy for peaceful use in our country in order to set priorities appropriately; promote the growing application of nuclear technology; formulate short-, medium- and long-range research and development plans in the nuclear field, searching for the most adequate nuclear reactor technology for the country; organize a Latin American system of cooperation in the nuclear field; promote the exchange of information supplies, inputs, installations and technical nuclear assistance with members of the IAEA; give more status to scientific and technical nuclear personnel, stimulating their specialization and desire to remain in the country; and promote the inclusion of nuclear electrical energy in the national energy plan as an alternative to satisfying future demands for electrical energy.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES CREATION OF ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

PA032201 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0523 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 2 Oct (EFE)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez said here today that the Andean Group is advancing "with firm political will" toward creation of a parliament and a council of ministers. The Andean parliament is scheduled to start functioning in the second half of 1980, but the foreign ministries of the five Andean nations could create the council of the region's foreign ministers before that date.

After returning from Panama, where he attended ceremonies marking the transfer of the Canal Zone to Panama, Morales Bermudez said agreements of "great signficance" were reached at the Andean summit held there. The Peruvian president also reported that the countries of the Andean Group will assume a common position at the OAS general assembly at the end of this month in the Bolivian capital.

During the Andean summit in Panama Morales Bermudez was appointed the group's representative during his official visit to Brazil in the second half of this month. The Peruvian president said that in carrying out this task he will try to "join development aspects" of Brazil and the Andean Group countries within the existing legal framework.

LABOR CENTRALS CALL WAGE INCREASE 'INSUFFICIENT'

PA031743 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0517 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 1 Oct (EFE)--The two most important labor centrals of Peru today judged insufficient--in view of the high cost of living--the $12-per-month increase decreed by the military government on Saturday. The increase was followed today by those for transportation (13 percent), canned milk (19 percent), cigarettes (16 percent) and iron reinforcing rods.

Julio Cruzado, secretary general of the Aprista Confederation of Workers of Peru (CTP), told EFE that the $12 increase is insufficient in view of the growing economic maladjustment. He added that any increase will be insufficient as long as staple prices continue to rise.

The Communist General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP), in turn, told EFE that an adequate wage increase should not have been less than $42 monthly. On the other hand, the Central Organization of the Peruvian Revolution (CTRP), created by the military government, noted that Saturday's wage increase corresponded to what the government is able to grant. The CTRP expressed complete agreement with the government. None of the leaders of the Christian Democratic National Confederation of Workers were present to issue an opinion on the matter.

POLICE SEIZE AMMUNITION, CAPTURE SMUGGLERS

PA021550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 Sep (EFE)--It was learned here today that police have discovered a cargo of ammunition, which had been smuggled across the Bolivian border, and have captured four smugglers. The U.S.-manufactured ammunition for pistols and rifles is part of a cargo valued at 4.5 million soles (some $17,000). According to reports, police are intensively interrogating the smugglers, including a woman believed to be the liaison with the smugglers. Part of the ammunition was seized from a merchant in the market at Juliaca, Puno Department, on the Bolivian border. Police seized the rest of the ammunition found concealed among various goods at the Arequipa railroad station, some 1,000 km south of Lima.

NO COMMENTS FROM VISITING LEADERS ON CARTER SPEECH

PA021801 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1705 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Presidents and foreign ministers meeting since Sunday in Panama declined to elaborate on the announcement of increased U.S. troops in the Caribbean made by President Jimmy Carter on Monday.

Only Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto said that his government is "concerned" over the presumed "coincidence" between the victory of the Sandinist revolution and the U.S. "big fuss" ("escandalo") over Soviet troops in Cuba. He did not elaborate, however, on Carter's announcement.

Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, approached by ACAN-EFE on the issue, said that a careful analysis will have to be made by the Foreign Ministry before issuing an official opinion on "such a delicate matter."

The presidents of Colombia and Venezuela, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Luis Herrera Campins, also refused to comment before studying the text of Carter's speech. Herrera Campins explained to ACAN-EFE that they had been "very busy" in the last few days with the celebration of Panama's "entry" into the Canal Zone, thereby preventing their study of the latest statements by the U.S. President..

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon Fournier also declined to make any comment.

PRESIDENT ROYO CANCELS TRIP TO UNITED NATIONS

PA031847 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo has canceled his announced trip to New York to speak at the UN General Assembly. The reason given for canceling the trip is that President Royo is suffering from an acute case of laryngitis. The Panamanian position will be presented before the United Nations tomorrow, but the speech will be read by Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores.

VIETNAM SIGNS PANAMA CANAL NEUTRALITY TREATY

PA020221 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2239 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] We received a communique from the presidency of the Republic of Panama a few minutes ago. It concerns the signing by the SRV of the protocol to the treaty on the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal. The communique reads as follows: At 1600 today, October 1st, the SRV became the first nation in the world to sign the protocol to the treaty on the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal. The ceremony took place at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry and the Vietnamese ambassador released copies of the instrument of signing the Panama Canal neutrality treaty to the press. The document released by the Vietnamese Embassy in Panama reads as follows:

Considering that the protocol to the treaty on the permanent neutrality and the operation of the Panama Canal is open to the support of all countries, starting from 1 October 1979; and considering that the joint declaration of 15 September 1979 signed by his excellency the president of Panama and his excellency the prime minister of the SRV said that "the SRV prime minister declares his firm determination to support the protocol of the treaty on the Panama Canal's permanent neutrality as soon as the treaty comes into effect." [paragraph continues]

Le Tham, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Republic of Panama is authorized by the SRV prime minister to declare by means of the present instrument that the SRV supports the protocol to the treaty dealing with the permanent neutrality and the operation of the Panama Canal. The present document of support signed and sealed with the seal of the SRV Embassy in Mexico and the copy of the joint declaration of 15 September 1979 on the 1st day of October in 1979 are testimony to this effect.

Signed, Le Tham Vietnamese extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the Republic of Panama.

In this manner, Vietnam becomes the first country in the world to support the treaty on the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal.

COLON GOVERNOR IN INCIDENT WITH U.S. MILITARY POLICE

PA032215 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2111 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Adan Castillo telephone report from Colon--live]

[Excerpt] Listeners throughout the national territory: A few moments ago we were witness to what we could describe as the first expression of hostility and revenge by the U.S. Army, which still is usurping our territory, and only on the third day of our entrance into the Canal Zone. We saw this when Ft Sherman Military Police virtually held Colon Governor Antonio Yepes under arrest.

Governor Yepes had been returning from an inspection visit to Ft San Lorenzo accompanied by high-ranking Colon officials and several foreign newsmen who had been guests of the national government for the 1 October ceremonies. We witnessed a humiliating act by U.S. Military Policemen. When it was explained to the policemen that they were dealing with the top authority of Colon Province and a high-ranking government official, one of the military policemen merely said, "I don't care who he is." Governor Yepes was accused of speeding. We can say that this charge was completely unjustified because we were accompanying him on the inspection visit to Ft San Lorenzo, which was returned to Panama as a result of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

This abuse filled the group accompanying Governor Yepes with indignation and a joint U.S.-National Guard patrol subsequently arrived at the Ft Sherman Guard Post. The National Guardsman consulted with his headquarters and the reply was clear and immediate--the National Guard said: The Colon governor is immune in all the Republic of Panama's sovereign territory due to his high office; he can continue his trip with his party.

We definitely believe these incidents could continue to occur when we have individuals such as these zonian policemen who evidently are unaware of the situation and who maintain an arrogance which is totally incompatible with the peaceful and understanding attitude of our people.

COMMENTATOR ATTACKS GOVERNMENT'S MACHIAVELLIAN ATTITUDE

PA031849 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

["Analisis y Accion" program with Balbino Macias]

[Excerpts] Well, dear friends, a very good morning to you. Welcome to your program, "Analisis y Accion." Thanks be to God, Radio Hogar, Father Torres [station director], the Jesuits, the Panamanian church. Oh, boy.

When one comes back after so many days of forced vacations, desiring to say many things, the first thing one has to do is keep calm. So, Nino Macias, keep calm, very calm.

But we cannot forget to tell our side of things in an atmosphere in which the government has said its piece. It said all it wanted to say. The truth is that I have analyzed things optimistically and I feel there is a dual situation. I feel as sad--and this is very important--as even many public officials. They are indignant, sad and humiliated because they were forced to go to the zone and listen to a national network.

Ranking government officials are not happy with the network because they are intelligent and think that these things that openly harm democracy without ambiguity or disguises are clearly indicative of current and future situations that can arise and, indeed, I have to agree with many people who approached us to say: From now on you have to be very careful. Well, we have always been very careful. It is the government that has not been very careful. Therefore, after analyzing things we have come to the conclusion that the government has an attitude of fear--fear of the truth. The government is going to extremes.

Mr Minister Ahumada, Mr President Royo: I remember that when we talked in the presidential lounge you said that what hurts us most is to be called a dictatorship. I ask you, in your opinion and, more than that, in the concepts you acquired first as students and now as lawyers, how would you view the attitude of the government that you run. I leave this question open to his excellency President Aristides Royo and Minister Ahumada. Panamanian law says that radio stations can go into network in times of war, chaos or very dangerous street disturbances which jeopardize state security. That is more or less what the law says. However, you called a national network that surprised not only the network stations and the people but, I repeat, many government officials. There are some of them who are honest and this must be admitted.

But the government got away with it. If we analyze this matter calmly, one way or another the government kept opposition students from demonstrating in September, and it must be admitted that there are Machiavellian minds using their intelligence for evil. I wonder: If they have intelligence to do harm, why not use it to do good, why not use it to give the government a better image, why not use it to solve this country's problems.

Listen, it was mentioned long ago that students would not be in school for some reason or another and the fact is that students were not in school and, since the matter is still red hot, students are still not in school.

Secondly, hospital beds were ready for any emergency. One way or another, the government's Machiavellian officials kept the hospital beds ready for any emergency. The people were also kept listening to what the government wanted to say in such a way that I was ashamed to be a Panamanian. How many newsmen were here from abroad? How many of them, and we had to listen to a network that was far below the normal, correct and desirable standard of radio-broadcasting in Panama.

Gentlemen, people preferred to listen to the "zone's" station, Channel 8, SCN, which, by the way, was also hooked into the network when the ceremony began. I do not know if Channel 8 did it voluntarily or whether it was technically engineered from over here. The fact is that Channel 8 also entered the network.

The government was also able to keep teachers away from the 1 October ceremonies. This is another victory of the Machiavellian officials. They must be joyous. They must be happy.

I think the most important thing, what pleases the government most, is that it gives a very emotional and sentimental performance which, it is good to bear in mind, put an end to the government's main argument. But problems continue. We teachers are not getting paid and our demands have not been met. Students are about to lose their school year. There are problems here, there, everywhere. And we are going to go into this deeper. With the sponsors' permission, we are not going to air any advertisements today because we are going to [changes sentence] as good Panamanians you understand. One comes here desiring to say what he thinks and lets it all out. One day without advertisements will not harm your business. Furthermore, I think we should consider the possibility of filing suit against either the government or the president in particular and the minister and other officials in particular as a matter of principle, even if the suit is unsuccessful. We have to file suit against them as a matter of principle.

STATION BLAMES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES FOR LABOR UNREST

PA1080257 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[Commentary: "The Counterrevolution's Disguise"]

[Text] Last weekend, there was an unusual network of radio stations which, from the headquarters of Radio Diez, organized a so-called freedom collection to obtain funds for the striking teachers.

The radio stations in that network incessantly praised the contributions made by various persons and shouted slogans against government leaders, whom they described as betrayers of the fatherland. This event, far from being an example of freedom--a word which has become an obsession for the oligarchy removed from power--showed the face of the internal enemy who is promoting a national confrontation and the division of the popular forces. Between the slogans, the cries of take heart, amidst the whining and shouting which characterized this broadcast, the organizers of the event interspersed the slogans which were of real interest to them--those which promoted opposition to the revolutionary process and confused the greatest number of inhabitants.

The events of the past few days have brought the political panorama into focus and defined the background of the wave of strikes launched to the detriment of the interests of the educators themselves and of all the Panamanian people. No disguise can hide the enemy's intent to destabilize the country. The oligarchy and the representatives of the opposition tried to pass themselves off as teachers during the protest marches and, when this formula did not seem to be enough, they got together with the owners of radio stations to organize a radio network which, in the final analysis, completes one phase of their campaign.

The wage increase demanded by thousands of teachers is simply the excuse and the pretext used by counterrevolutionaries. What the enemies of the revolutionary process are really seeking is to stop the march of national liberation and prevent our people from occupying their strategic resource, the Canal Zone, on 1 October. The internal and external counterrevolutionaries are using all possible resources to undermine the foundation of the liberation process including: creating shortages of basic products, spreading lies, demoralizing government employees and promoting sabotage and division within popular and labor organizations.

These tricks are not new, but it has been possible for the reactionaries to use them because of the real defects [deficits efectivos] of the revolutionary process and the paternalism which, in some cases, has been the policy used to solve generalized problems in the country.

The counterrevolutionaries, again unmasked in this phase of the struggle, must be crushed politically. Its provacateurs, who are fighting with the popular movement for leadership of the rank and file and of patriotic youths, must be isolated and defeated through the participation of the working masses. Peasants, students, military personnel and intellectuals who are committed to liberation must consolidate into a single action front to obtain the definitive triumph of the revolution. As National Guard Advisor Romulo Escobar Bethancourt said during a tribute to Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, the campaign against the government will never be successful because the National Guard and the people, including President Royo's government, are more united than ever within a process of profound, nationalistic, independent and progressive change. There is no doubt that this struggle will be different and that what is happening in the republic today is simply a demonstration of the enemy's maneuvering capacity. However, the unity of the people and the political understanding of anti-imperialist youth, which in this phase has made it possible to tear away the disguise of the counterrevolutionaries, will be the best guarantee of independence and national liberation.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF TEACHERS

PA232204 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Communique of the Association of Professors of the University of Panama--date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] From the special assembly of the Association of Professors of the University of Panama [APUDEP]:

Whereas, since 5 September 1979 the associations of professors and teachers have been on an indefinite strike to demand solution of their just aspirations;

In a repressive act, the comptroller general of the republic has suspended the payment of salaries to the country's teachers and professors; and despite the fact that negotiations were begun on 19 September, these are not being undertaken with the speed that is required, thus creating a climate of unrest among the citizens,

It resolves to: Effectively support the teachers' strike by holding a 48-hour protest strike which might be extended, beginning on Monday, 24 September, so that the teachers' just demands will not be mocked in the negotiating process.

[Signed] For APUDEP, Dr Rodolfo Hermosilla, Dr Francisca de Souza and Dr Alonso Villareal.

Here is another communique: In a special assembly held on 21 September, the APUDEP resolves:

To effectively support our colleague teachers by holding a 48-hour protest strike, which might be extended, beginning on 24 September, so that teachers' just demands will not be mocked during ongoing negotiations with the government.

To call the APUDEP members to participate in a demonstration at the rector's office on 24 September at 1700 to deliver to the university rector a resolution approved in a general assembly.

[Signed] For the APUDEP, Dr Rodolfo Hermosilla, Dr Francisca de Souza and Dr Alonso Villareal.

SOCIAL SECURITY DOCTORS, MEDICAL GROUP DECLARE STRIKES

PA281401 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Text] At a special meeting last night the Association of Doctors, Odontologists and Related Professionals of the Social Security Institute [AMOACS] decided to go on an indefinite strike beginning this morning in support of the teachers' demands, review of educational reform and the lifting of economic sanctions against the teachers, a communique states. AMOACS has approximately 600 members. At another meeting last night the Executive Committee of the National Medical Association unanimously agreed to hold an indefinite strike beginning today. The country's medical activities have been paralyzed in view of the two decisions.

This morning reporters obtained an interview with Dr Alonso Roy, medical director of the metropolitan hospital complex, who explained that services will be provided normally in the emergency, intensive care, surgery, coronary and accident sections. He reported that he met this morning with the chiefs of services of the hospital complex so that services will continue to be provided. He said that medical strikes are relative since, in view of their education and training, doctors must save lives; thus, the emergency services will never be halted. Dr Roy added that groups of interns and residents of the hospital have also met to organize emergency services. He said all the hospital personnel are part of a single team which cannot stop giving attention to the community.

PSDP DENOUNCES ARREST OF MEMBERS, STRIKING TEACHERS

PA010319 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0254 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Three members of the Panamanian Social Democratic Party [PSDP], one member of the Panamenist Party and several striking teachers were arrested today by the Panamanian police, the top leaders of those groups have charged. Winston Robles and Carlos Ernesto Gonzales de la Lastra, president and secretary general of the PSDP, denounced the arrest of Elvia Lefebre, Elcira Villareal and Mauricio Bares of the PSDP and Luis Pico of the Panamenist Party. The National Guard G-2 (intelligence) denied the arrests to ACAN-EFE, indicating that the only ones under arrest are "two drunks who were involved in a fight." However, the PSDP leaders said that they had seen the aforementioned persons under arrest in the garrison in La Chorrera, 32 km from Panama. They also indicated that they had filed writs of habeas corpus.

Meanwhile, members of the National Guard G-2 today entered the Republica de Venezuela School in Panama City where they arrested an unspecified number of striking teachers. The Panamanian teachers have been on strike for almost 1 month in demand of higher wages and have been using the Republica de Venezuela School in downtown Panama City as their center of operations. Using loudspeakers, the teachers in the school denounced the arrest of their colleagues and issued a call for the people to gather around the school. The teachers have called for an antigovernment demonstration tomorrow, 1 October, which will practically be at the same time as the official ceremonies to celebrate Panama's entrance in the Canal Zone. About 10 leaders, including Latin American presidents and vice presidents, are already in Panama to celebrate the end of U.S. domination over the Canal Zone.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO, FORMER PRESIDENTS MEET ON NATIONAL SITUATION

PA031915 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] A summit meeting among President Rodrigo Carazo, his ministers and four former presidents took place today at the presidential residence. The meeting began at 1230 and concluded late in the afternoon. For 4 and 1/2 hours former Presidents Jose Figueres, Mario Echandi, Jose Joaquin Trejos Fernandez and Daniel Oduber analyzed the country's current problems.

The meeting was held in the same office that Figueres, Echandi, Trejos Fernandez and Oduber Quiros occuiped during their terms as president. The meeting resulted from some public declarations on national problems made some time ago by former Presidents Figueres and Oduber. In the wake of these declarations, President Carazo called on them in an effort to seek solutiors to the problems.

Education Minister Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas, Finance Minister Hernan Saenz and Economy, Industry and Commerce Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz explained our country's problems. A thorough explanation was given on the subject of Costa Rican education because it is felt that the educational problem is no more and no less than a problem of both man and society. The finance minister, for his part, warned that the speedy growth of the central government's expenditures has now reached 1.4 billion colones, while the absolute value of revenues amounts to 745 million colones.

At the end of the meeting the former presidents agreed that the country is in the midst of a serious crisis. Although they did not expand on each of the various aspects more seriously affecting the Costa Rican economy, they were clear in stating that urgent measures are needed. Oduber, Trejos, Fernandez and Figueres all feel that the situation is difficult, but did not suggest any formulas for a final solution.

It was a very pleasant and hospitable meeting, the four former presidents noted upon leaving the presidential house. We listened attentively to the explanations given us by the government through several of its officials in connection with the country's educational, energy and budget problems. Nonetheless, there was no time to ask questions or make suggestions, they indicated.

The problems affecting our country are too big for us, former President Daniel Oduber said. According to the well-known National Liberation Party [PLN] leader, due to the shortage of time it had not been possible to suggest any solution. He nonetheless indicated that another meeting may be held sometime soon.

For his part, Trejos Fernandez sounded worried over the country's situation. [Words indistinct] of the country's very serious problems, which should worry all of us, former President Professor Jose Joaquin Trejos Fernandez noted. The educational situation cannot be resolved in a short time, and our fiscal problems are overwhelming, but there are certain possibilities that the energy crisis can be resolved.

All these problems are serious because of their social repercussions. For this reason it is fundamentally urgent to physically and fiscally reform the system which seems to have been exhausted, Trejos Fernandez added.

Meanwhile, former President Figueres has promised to discuss the existing difficulties with opposition deputies in order to make the situation workable.

According to Figueres, he presented some of the deputies' problems, and a climate of greater understanding will now be sought. Although this was not disclosed, the need for the government and the deputies to coordinate their activities was discussed. Although Figureres said that he is unable to comment on behalf of the deputies, he affirmed that the PLN deputies are well-intentioned and want peace to return.

According to former President Jose Figueres Ferrer, ahead of us lie problems more serious than any we have had to face since the 1930's. We will not be able to confront the crisis I see coming unless there is political peace, he warned, adding that it is necessary to (?reduce) consumption generally. Anybody with a little income must save. We must not build costly houses or make expensive trips. We must reduce expenses and implement a policy of austerity, Figueres concluded.

The only participant at the meeting who did not make any statement to the press was former President Mario Echandi. He limited himself to saying that all government spokesmen should be familiar with the results of this meeting but refused to comment on any of the subjects discussed. Echandi emerged from the presidential residence, got into his vehicle and left immediately.

President Carazo, for his part, said we must be very proud that we can hold meetings of this kind, which strengthen our democracy. The meeting was very stimulating, he went on, as I had asked three cabinet members to discuss three basic problem areas. These meetings are not held to resolve simple everyday problems; they are held to discuss the most pressing problems affecting the present generation as well as the next.

The former presidents may meet again with President Carazo and his cabinet before the end of the year. This meeting would be held on an even broader basis so that, with previous knowledge of our most important problems, the presidents may ask questions or make suggestions. No date has been set for this meeting but President Carazo has announced he will remain in touch with the former presidents even though no arrangements have been made for future meetings.

PEOPLES COALITION CRITICIZES PRESIDENTS' PACT

PA040226 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The United People's Coalition, composed of the Popular Vanguard Party, the Costa Rican Socialist Party and the People's Revolutionary Movement, today expressed its opposition to the pact by the former presidents of the republic because it considers it to be an agreement by those on the top.

According to the communists, neither the National Liberation Party's development plans nor the neoliberalism of the Unity Party are capable of solving Costa Rica's social problems. According to the United Peoples' document, what is occurring in Costa Rica is the crisis of world capitalism. It is also true that the model formed with Costa Rica's entry into the Central American Common Market as well as Mr Carazo's attempts to impose a new economic model have failed, the document states.

The United Peoples' statement on the meeting of the former presidents states that social reform dealing with housing, social security, wages, education, tax reform and other fields that will truly benefit the majority is necessary in the country.

COMMENTARY OPPOSES MIXING SANDINO'S NAME WITH POLITICS

PA032153 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Sandino, Ruben Dario and Juan Santamaria are heroes whose influence go beyond national borders. When we speak of Ruben Dario, we speak of a poet born in Nicaragua but who is a Latin American poet. He has a voice and flavor that belong to everyone. Juan Santamaria is a hero of the struggle for the dignity of the nations of Central America that the filibusterers wanted to occupy. Sandino is the hero of all nations of the continent seeking their own revolution, authenticity, freedom and democracy. They cannot be and they are not names limited to disputes over personal interests.

Sandino was the banner of all Nicaraguans in their struggle for freedom. Somoza's fall was brought about by a Sandinist people, a Sandinist America and a Sandinist world. Transitory political powers cannot and should not use Sandino's name for personal gain lest his great influence be harmed. Sandino, like the Nicaraguan flag, covers everything. Therefore, Sandino cannot be the name of a political party. Parties divide, and every pluralist democracy must learn to live with ideological and political pluralism.

The historic Nicaraguan revolution is important and transcendental. It is a revolution of genuine national value. The Sandinist revolution cannot and should not use Sandino's name to divide, but to unite. Therefore, we think no political party, even that of the revolution's leaders, should use Sandino's name because Sandino is above the revolutionary leaders themselves and it is not a name that can or should be thrown into the electoral race.

EL SALVADOR

FOUR FTC LEADERS KILLED IN CLASH WITH AUTHORITIES

PA031235 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2242 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The four people who died last Saturday during an incident that occurred outside the cavalry barracks, 23 km west of San Salvador, were peasant leaders of the Farm Workers Federation [FTC]. The bodies were identified this afternoon by relatives who attended the exhumation ordered by Adan Ramirez, justice of the peace of San Juan Opico.

The dead are: Apolinario Serrano, secretary general of the FTC; Jose Lopez, grievance secretary; Patricia Puertas, relations secretary; and Felix Garcia Grande, former treasurer.

The FTC consists of two peasant organizations which in turn are members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR]. The secretary general was one of the most well-known members of the BPR and was popularly known as "Polin," a name by which he was even introduced at public assemblies. He was one of the founders of the political group. The official version stated that early last Saturday civilians attacked the cavalry barracks and that four unidentified persons were killed. As late as yesterday, BPR members did not want to speak of death and referred to their comrades as being captured. They said that that morning the four were traveling west in a vehicle when a barracks guard ordered them to stop. Then the shooting began. The exhumation of the four bodies was requested by the archbishop of San Salvador through a legal appeal. Felix Garcia Grande and Patricia Puertas were married and were active members of the FTC.

In addition to their relatives, the exhumation was attended by lawyers Roberto Joaquin Cuellar and Boris Martinez.

GUATEMALA

ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED AGAINST PGT

PA031330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0537 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Oct (AFP)--An anticommunist campaign with slogans painted on walls has begun in this capital and other cities in the interior in response to the celebration of another anniversary of the clandestine Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT). The PGT traditionally celebrates its anniversary by painting the slogan: The PGT continues struggling in the cities and along roads.

This is the first time that the PGT, which is celebrating its 30th anniversary, had met with a strong anticommunist campaign using its own methods. This morning, the city was painted with slogans saying: 30 years of treason to the nation; PGT: university and treason; and others which included the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), the only guerrilla group which has been active in Guatemala for the past 30 years. The anti-communist sectors in Guatemala have accused the national university of being under PGT control since 1970. The slogans painted on the walls show the existence of an anti-communist united front and a university front with the same attitude. However, the origin and authors of this campaign, simultaneously aimed at PGT and EGP, are unknown. Observers did not believe there could be any ideological nor organizational connection between the two movements, although the CIA recently revealed that the Cuban Government was promoting the union of the Guatemalan left.

HONDURAS

PEASANT ORGANIZATION ORDERS OCCUPATION OF LAND

PA031535 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1455 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--About 2,000 peasant groups have been reportedly occupying some 50,000 hectares of disputed land in seven western, northern and eastern Honduran departments since early this morning. The widespread operation was ordered last night by the Executive Board of the Social Christian National Union of Peasants (UNC), with the purported backing of the Honduran Peasants National Association and the National Union of Authentic Peasants. The UNC Board reportedly ordered the operation because of the failure of negotiations with the National Agrarian Institute on the granting of titles to some land and the recovery of other lands claimed by the peasants. Meanwhile, in El Negrito, Northern Yoro Department, police evicted about 500 families of the UNC who had occupied private land, claiming that the land is community owned.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PEASANTS OF ATLANTIC COASTAL REGION

PA021622 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1628 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the Honduran military junta, has stated that the government's main task is the redemption of the peasant class.

The president made the remark in the country's Atlantic coastal region over the weekend as he attended a ceremony to give provisional land titles to several peasant enterprises organized by the National Agarian Institute.

"I want the world to know that we are carrying out a green revolution, that the Honduran peasant has a doctrine, which is his love for honest work, and that he has an ideology, which consists of organizing himself democratically and tilling the land with shame," he said. [as received]

He also rejected what he described as "false messengers" who come from abroad and want to show a path "that the Hondurans already know. The peasants know very well that we are forging a fatherland without violence or anyone's imposition and that we have our own schemes for development without imitating anyone."

The president added that after so many decades of "fruitless cannibalism, Hondurans have the right to forge an integrated society, respectful of the law and proud of making their own legitimate revolution within a framework of peace and liberty. [Quotation marks as received]

NICARAGUA

SHOOTING INCIDENTS REPORTED IN MANAGUA

PA032020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Oct (AFP)--Sandinist patrols were engaged in fierce shootouts with armed groups in five Managua neighborhoods last night and it was unofficially reported that at least 20 counterrevolutionaries were arrested.

Automatic weapons fire alarmed the neighborhoods of Bello Horizonte, Las Americas and Cinco de Diciembre in the eastern part of the capital for 45 minutes.

Militiamen detoured private vehicles while snipers were shooting. They asked for reinforcements from the main army garrisons. The clash lasted more than an hour in the western Monsenor Lezcano area and in downtown Managua. The worst clash occurred near Commander Pomares Stadium in the destroyed section of downtown Managua. It lasted until dawn.

It was here that it has been reported without confirmation that about 20 assailants, some carrying 50-caliber machineguns, surrendered.

The Red Cross and the fire department said no ambulances were requested. Therefore, it is believed there were no injuries.

However, the shooting was so heavy that at times it reminded capital city residents of the final days of the June and July insurrection which toppled the Somoza tyranny. The Sandinist army has reported on several occasions that shootouts occur when pro-Somoza renegades attack patrols.

At other times, gun battles occur when revolutionary groups which are not authorized to carry weapons refuse to turn them in to the Sandinist army.

RAMIREZ SPEAKS AT MANAGUA RALLY ON U.S. TRIP

PA040245 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2311 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a rally at the Government Ministry in Managua--live]

[Text] Companeros, brothers: First, more than anything else, I want to comply with my duty to the Nicaraguan people gathered here, to make a report, even if brief, of the trip by the junta to the United States. [applause] We planned the trip to speak at the UN General Assembly in New York, as every country does once a year. Because of this trip, the U.S. Government asked us if we wanted to talk to President Carter and we said yes. [applause]

The first thing you must know is that for the first time in the history of Nicaragua, since the time of the filibusterers, when Nicaraguan ambassadors would go to the United States to speak on behalf of the filibusterers--such ambassadors as Alonso Diaz, Emiliano Chamorro and Anastasio Somoza, who called themselves Nicaraguans--the Nicaraguan people held talks with the United States which were carried out with dignity and in full exercise of our sovereignty. [applause] We could talk this way with the United States, with our heads held high and with dignity, because we had the moral authority to act that way. This moral authority was given to us by the bloodshed by the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

Then the President of the United States told us that the United States wanted to bury the past and open a new stage in relations. In this respect we agreed with him. We are going to establish a new stage in relations with the United States. This will be the relations of an independent and sovereign nation [applause] which, although small and weak, is no less independent and sovereign [applause]

Second, we also talked about the problem of extradition of Somozists in the United States and the money they took with them. [applause] We have already completed a list of at least 100 Somozists, civilians and military, who robbed the nation's treasury. They took the people's money, trafficked with the people's interests and are now in the United States, leaving Nicaragua bankrupt after taking with them more than $600 million. We clearly established that we are going to demand that those persons return to Nicaragua to answer for their crimes [applause] and we want them to return everything they took with them. [applause]

Third, we talked about the foreign debt problem. Somoza left a foreign debt of $1.6 billion. As you know, that is a sum we cannot pay now; it is impossible for us to pay that sum. [shouts] Then we clearly said that there are various types of debts. First, there are the debts acquired by Somoza to buy arms and kill the people. Of this debt we are not going to pay one penny. [applause] Then comes the fraudulently obtained money that foreign banks loaned the Somozists but which never came to Nicaragua. We are not going to pay these debts either. [applause] We said we are going to carefully go over the lean contracts one by one and line by line to see which were made against the interests of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

These were some of the issues we discussed with the U.S. Government. We discussed them with dignity because we insisted that we were talking on behalf of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

Finally, in our conversations with U.S. Congressmen we were met with some questions such as, why did we have so many Cuban doctors in Nicaragua. We tried to understand their concern. We told them that the Cuban doctors were volunteers who were making no demands on the Nicaraguan Government and made no objections to going wherever they were sent to serve despite primitive living conditions in some of those places.

We told the congressmen we would welcome any U.S. doctor willing to serve under those conditions. As we should have expected, they told us that no U.S. doctor would work under those conditions. [applause]

To conclude, I want to assure you that any action the government junta takes has to meet the people's approval and the people must demand that the government junta give an account of its actions. [applause]

WHEELOCK ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

PA020517 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] What is the role of the bourgeoisie and proletariat in our revolution? This question was submitted to Cmdr Jaime Wheelock at the Central American University seminar on Christianity and revolution.

Our revolutionary process is seeking to eradicate the exploitation of peasants and workers--in other words, the proletarian class. For the first time our people are going to enjoy the rights taken from them by the Somozist tyranny. We are going to have a society without exploiters or exploited. Companero Wheelock's views have raised special interest among the people, and for this reason we are going to repeat the most important things he said at the seminar:

[Begin Wheelock recording] Yes, basically we discussed two points: one related to the nature of this revolution and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] role in it, and the other to the nation's reconstruction and FSLN economic and social projects based on phases.

Currently our country's main problem is our economic dependence on the highly developed countries. They practice a number of economic measures that are not favorable to our country's development. The FSLN intends to guarantee an economic development and an organization capable of assuring Nicaragua's economic independence. The 19 July victory was an important step in this direction. Our most vital task now, the fundamental objective at this stage of the revolution, is to obtain our economic independence.

Let me explain what is happening. When we produce cotton, prices are set by others, not by us; but to produce it we must import fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides and expensive farm machinery. We must spray it, which is also very expensive, and do other things in which we actually do not participate, such as build the processing factory. Every piece of equipment and every machine must be imported. Cotton production is a very expensive business because we are subsidizing other economies before we have even sold our cotton. We are subsidizing big transnational companies, which in turn sell us services and all the machinery and equipment at very high prices. Looking at this situation objectively, we must admit that it makes our economic system highly dependent.

On the other hand, we have financial problems. Our foreign debt is currently at $1.3 billion. Yesterday, I said we cannot keep on increasing it to such astronomical figures, the way the Somozists did, leaving the country bankrupt. We understand that our foreign debt must be renegotiated, but we must separate the loans made to serve the nation and others which suspiciously benefit some companies. We have to analyze this situation and stop depending too much on foreign loans for reconstruction. It has been said that we are going to need $2.5 billion. This would mean that by 1982-83 our debt is going to be $4 billion. Really, let us not try to solve our problems by increasing our foreign debt; let us first see what we can do by ourselves.

Following along with what I said yesterday, there are some industries which provide no benefit to the country. These industries are those which only paste labels, sort or mix ingredients from products manufactured abroad. These so-called industries are only subsidizing foreign companies which have been established here to take advantage of the Central American Common Market.

We feel it is necessary to go over this situation, but we must also implement an industrial and agrarian policy which can improve our economy and grant incentives to enterprises which are really contributing to the nation's development by using their own resources. For example, if we establish a fertilizer industry, the fertilizer should be produced by the company, and not imported and then mixed and put in bags here. This type of industry is not the most beneficial for our country. We must prevent the exodus of currency and the consumption of luxury articles. This is significant for our organization in its vanguard position.

I already mentioned that special emphasis will be placed on guaranteeing economic development for the nation's independence. At this moment our main objective is to work toward our economic independence. For this reason, we feel it is necessary for all sectors to work in harmony and close cooperation. If a businessman wishes to produce Chiclets in Nicaragua, we are going to tell him that it is not in the best interest of Nicaragua to produce Chiclets when we need fertilizer, insecticides and other products for which we must use our own raw materials. Such is the case with our cotton and coffee. Our coffee pulp could be used to produce cellulose for paper, which at present is thrown away.

We are going to support any public and private enterprise that strengthens our independence. We want to work in full harmony with the private sector which can guarantee Nicaragua's economic independence and stability. The FSLN's historic role and duty is to guarantee the country's social balance. If any sector feels we must work with the transnationals and continue increasing our foreign debt, we are going to oppose that sector. The FSLN's main duty is to guarantee the process of national independence in a revolutionary and democratic manner. It is our historic and national duty to neutralize any force that goes against the process, no matter where it comes from. We are going to give all necessary support to any sector, no matter what its origin or class, interested in promoting the project for national independence. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT PROMOTES NATIONAL UNIONS

Affiliations With Workers Central

PA031659 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The development of labor organization among the country's working class is very great, according to a survey made by the Sandinist Workers Central [CST]. According to the survey, the organizational level of the working class on the Pacific coast is commendable because 75 percent of the existing unions are affiliated with the CST. For example, in Masaya, 28 of the 35 unions are affiliated with the CST. The other seven unions could affiliate themselves through ideological motivation in the next few days. In Leon, 34 of 40 unions are affiliated. In Managua, 134 of 180 unions are affiliated with the CST. The only area in Nicaragua where an organizational problem exists is on the Atlantic coast, because that is where the Somozist military dictatorship implemented the [words indistinct].

No More Company Unions

PA031451 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Somozists had promoted establishment of individual unions by companies in order to divide workers but it is the revolutionary government's policy now to promote national unions, said Jorge Manuel Cano, legal adviser of the Labor Associations Department of the Labor Ministry. The Labor Associations Department has submitted a bill to all labor centrals in the country to analyze, study and give their opinions on the matter. Companero Cano added that the bill takes into consideration the unity of the working class as well as raising its level of consciousness through political education. He added that there will be no more company unions, which are considered a legal aberration contradicting the very nature of unions and revolutionary principles of the working class.

Union Leaders Arrested

PA040022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2021 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Independent trade union organizations here have denounced a number of cases of missing persons, of imprisonment and of threats against their leaders. Communiques and various Managua newspapers have expressed concern over the military's hostility toward non-Sandinist union leaders. Armando Nurinda, president of the Managua Salesmens Union and coordinator of the unions of the dairy industry, disappeared a week ago. So far there are no clues to his whereabouts. In the eastern city of Granada armed invidiauls seized Ivan Soza Cerda, president of the Granada Department Salesmens Union, at his house. His family has denounced the arrest.

The so-called Revolutionary Marxist League [Liga Marxista Revolucionaria], which has been described by Sandinist front leaders as a "counterrevolutionary organization," has reported that as a result of the campaign against it, several of its members, labor leaders such as Mario Miranda, Rodrigo Ibarra, Oscar Neira and Fernando Lopez, are being threatened with arrest in Granada.

In Jinotega, in northern Nicaragua, it has been reported that Julian Martinez, culture secretary of the Drivers Union, and Pablo Herrera, departmental labor inspector and member of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, have been arrested. The Marxist newspaper EL PUEBLO of Managua has reported the arrest of Mario Perez Fonseca, Pablo Martinez, Juan Arana and Judy Silva, leaders of the leftwing labor central known as the Workers Front.

In some cases authorities have said that those under arrest are being investigated, although the reasons for their arrest have not been explained. The Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS), the Nicaraguan Workers Central (CTN) and the Workers Front have rejected what they believe is "the manipulation of the working class and the Sandinist Workers Central's efforts to impose a union monopoly."

DEPUTY MINISTER DETAILS PLANS FOR ATLANTIC COAST

PA292252 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Companero Ricardo Coronel Kautz, deputy minister of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA] in a news conference today noted the need for specific programs to be implemented for the integrated socioeconomic development of the Atlantic coast, an area which has been ignored by all traditional governments.

In this regard, authorities have been appointed to stimulate agricultural development of Puerto Cabezas, Bluefields and Siuna. Moreover, the INRA will have three representatives from the area working within the institute. They will have direct contact with the people on the coast, who will inform these companeros of their needs. Companero Ricardo Coronel noted that he intends to focus on the problems of that sector to try and solve them. We are not merely talking about what we could do; we will put it into practice, he said.

In addition, Coronel announced that the land from farms confiscated from Somozists totals almost 1,000 manzanas and that, now that the INRA is managing the lands of the [word indistinct], it is managing over 6 million manzanas.

The deputy minister said that 9,000 manzanas of land on the Atlantic coast were taken from Samuel Genie, former security chief under Somoza, alone. In addition, he reported a 116-km highway linking Siuna with Rio Blanco is planned. This highway will be built with funds from the IDB under the direction of the Public Works Ministry. Companero Coronel Kautz said that the INRA will implement plans for associated enterprises, state estates and state agricultural farms. The associated enterprises will be cooperatives which will have [words indistinct]. State enterprises or estates will vary according to their size. At the farms, all modern machinery and technical advances in agriculture will be used.

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES ABUSES, LACK OF DISCIPLINE

PA301949 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 79 p 2 PA

[Editorial: "Obstacles to Normality"]

[Text] Last week Cmdr and Interior Minister Tomas Borge publicly criticized certain anarchic actions, abuses and lack of discipline which he described as "counterrevolutionary."

We agree with this criticism because, in reviewing the correspondence received at LA PRENSA, we have found an increase in our readers' complaints which may be summarized in a single paragraph:

These are complaints from farm owners, farmers, cattlemen and industrialists who denounce harrasments, threats and abuses which occur or keep occurring despite orders to the contrary issued by the proper authorities, and against those who were not involved in Somozist actions. The people complaining explain that such illegal actions--which sometimes involve the seizure of cattle, crops or machinery--interrupt or decrease production, frighten employees and create a climate of insecurity that spreads, stopping investments and the desire to work.

Another aspect of the complaints and denunciations is the demand for a clear explanation concerning the role of the private sector, its rights, guarantees, limitations and safety. This concern has been expressed by owners of grocery stroes, small factories and farms to owners of large farms and factories and even investors who write to LA PRENSA from abroad.

In general terms, we believe that this insecurity or concern--harmful to the revolution because it undermines the country's economic reconstruction--is still the result of the juridical and social disorder of a radical change such as that experienced by Nicaragua. Some take advantage of this disorder to commit abuses or to lead the revolutionary process to anarchic extremes without realizing that with it the revolution will destroy itself. [The use of] language which promotes violence and hatred also increases the uncertainty that damages us in Nicaragua and abroad.

All of us who want a new Nicaragua that measures up to its heroes must fraternally contribute to--calming hatred instead of promoting it and joining forces instead of dividing them--the great basic task of restoring all the justice and freedom that the people deserve.

If our prestige is damaged, so will our people be. If our production decreases, it will harm the people. If socioeconomic relations are exposed to anarchy, we will be creating hunger instead of liberation for the people.

RADIO DIRECTOR DISCUSSES CUBAN TECHNICAL AID

PA030032 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Our Cuban brothers have characteristically (?shown their) marked solidarity with our country's revolutionary cause. We have seen them providing medical aid to all of our territory's [word indistinct] sectors. We also see them now cooperating with the literary campaign that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will soon launch.

Carlos Guadamuz, general director of La Voz de Nicaragua, the Government of National Reconstruction's official organ, visited Cuba recently. The following are his impressions of this trip: [Begin Guadamuz recording] I left from [word indistinct] on a (?3-week) work trip to Cuba. There I was received by the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT], which is our Cuban counterpart. With the ICRT (?companeros) I discussed a number of pressing needs which must be satisfied if we are to duly fulfill our obligations toward the Nicaraguan people regarding the dissemination of our revolutionary process.

The Cuban companeros promised to provide us with technical aid in the form of equipment and a number of specialists in the various areas of radio broadcasting. This ICRT collaboration in the radio broadcasting area constitutes (?valuable aid) because, in all truth, we do not have the money to pay technicians from other countries.

[Question] Companero, when will we begin receiving this technical aid from our Cuban brothers?

[Answer] We have already begun receiving it. We have received some equipment from our Cuban companeros. We received some very good electronic equipment, which we will immediately begin using in our state-owned radio broadcasting complex. Furthermore, several Cuban technician brothers are already among us, working precisely in those areas for which they were brought to Nicaragua.

[Question] Aside from the technical aid that our Cuban brothers (?will be providing to us), what other type of aid will we receive?

[Answer] Well, we also asked them to advise us in the matter of our programs, both national and international, as this is another aspect that our station, La Voz de Nicaragua, will be involved with. We expect several programming experts, as well as script writers and directors to arrive in Nicaragua shortly. You and all of us who work in this field know about the underdevelopment and the high level of backwardness and cultural [word indistinct] in which Somozism plunged us. In Nicaragua we have a shortage of script writers, producers and radio programmers. [end recording]

FIDEL CASTRO CANCELS VISIT TO UNITED NATIONS

PA031843 Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] United Nations, 3 Oct (AFP)--Cuban President Fidel Castro cancelled his planned visit to the United Nations where he was to deliver a speech before the General Assembly scheduled to open here, the organization's official spokesman confirmed here today.

The spokesman added that the official Cuban message received here late yesterday by the Office of the UN Secretary General, announced that the speech will be delivered by the Vice President of the Cuban State Council Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

The Office of the UN Secretary General had in fact been informed last week on the cancellation of Castro's trip, according to information given by a high-ranking diplomatic source to AFP, indicating that last night's message actually referred to the official announcement of Vice President Rodriguez' arrival.

Well-informed sources believe that U.S. Government charges on the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba may have influenced President Castro's decision.

TEXT OF GRANMA EDITORIAL RESPONDING TO CARTER ADDRESS

FL031310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, publishes in today's edition an editorial entitled "Danger and Ridiculous Situation of an Irresponsible Adventure and an Imperialist Comedy." Due to the importance of the article, the "Political Information" program [of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants] will carry the entire text:

Finally, on Monday night, North American President Carter made his announced speech on the artificial crisis created by the U.S. Government dealing with an alleged Soviet combat brigade. The speech, while trying hastily to lower the final curtain to the comedy of the Soviet troops, included contradictory and ambiguous statements which must be examined calmly. It was not an easy task to get out of the dead end to which the concepts of a Brzezinski lead, and that was the unpleasant task Carter had to undertake.

In the first place, Cuba had emphatically declared that it will not lower itself to give the slightest explanation on the nature and purposes of the disputed military installation, whether it was a combat unit or merely a training unit, because our inalienable right to adopt the defensive measures we deem necessary could not be questioned. Fidel always limited himself to saying that what you call brigade we call training center, and called on President Carter to respond to the issue's key point. In a public appeal, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro urged him to respond to several questions:

How long has the alleged brigade been in Cuba?

Is it true or not that the military installation's purpose has been the same since 1962?

Why has this issue been raised now?

Is it possible that the U.S. Government had not known about it?

Did Ford know about it or not?

Did Nixon know about it or not?

Did Johnson know about it or not?

Did Kennedy know about it or not?

Did the CIA know about it or not?

The North American chief executive pulled back cautiously when he affirmed that they had reached the conclusion that the unit had been in existence for several years, probably since the middle of 1970 and possibly even longer. Unwillingly, fairly embarrassed and with a certain amount of Pharisaism, he accepted in essence the truth Fidel has stated even though he did not tell the entire truth or draw pertinent conclusions. Basically, he continued to withhold the fundamental facts from the U.S. people.

The North American President did not dare even to insinuate that this military installation is a threat to the status quo resulting from the October 1962 crisis or that the Soviet Union has failed to fulfill rigorously the agreements signed at that time or that the military equipment presently in Cuba endangers in the least U.S. security. Between telling the truth or lying, President Carter chose the winding path of half truths, which are also falsehoods.

The inconsistency of his statements is self-evident. He admits that this military installation has been in Cuba since the middle of 1970 or possibly even longer. He was unable to fail to admit the existence of earlier intelligence data on the military installation in question. He tacitly admits that the status quo established as a result of the October crisis has not been changed and that Cuba and the Soviet Union have not taken any new steps in military affairs. He recognizes that there is no threat to U.S. security.

However, he eludes and leaves unanswered the key problem emanating from earlier statements. Why has the data been pulled out of the files now and has this crisis been artifically generated? Why are they irresponsibly gambling with world peace? Why now?

It must be understood that the issue was raised--certainly in a coarse manner--after vainly exhausting the arsenal of political and diplomatic measures during the days preceding the sixth nonalined countries summit conference as a desperate last resort to hinder the event and Cuba's role as chairman of the movement in an effort to present Cuba as a Soviet satellite. As a major chagrin to Brzezinski, chief of the group directing actions against the sixth summit and from whose reactionary brain unquestionably emerged this initiative, no one, absolutely no one in the conference, not even the most unknown newsman or third class official, paid the least attention to the North American charges.

Could it be that Carter would be forced to accept the fact that wretched electoral interests--in view of the critical situation his reelection is facing--led him to stage this comedy in order to present to the public the image of an energetic and firm chief executive, capable of rightly handling a harsh crisis?

He would have to admit that this deceit, this slander, has been a concession to the more reactionary forces of imperialism, which advocate the policy of pressure and demands toward the Soviet Union, which try to force payment of an unacceptable price for the SALT II treaties, which predicate open threats against Cuba, an eternal blockade, the defamation of our country's international role and which dream of inflicting upon us humiliation and to obstruct our presidency in the nonalined countries movement.

But how can these truths be acknowledged without bringing to light the irresponsible game with world peace implied by this artificial and dangerous crisis? Carter ducks these causes and instead resorts to an absurd pretext. He says that this military installation contributes to tension in the Caribbean and the Central American region.

The delivery of modern arms to Cuba, he notes, and the presence of Soviet naval forces in Cuban territorial waters have strengthened the Soviet-Cuban military relationship and have been noted by some countries which fear they could fall prey to Soviet or Cuban pressure. Beneath this subterfuge lies one of the essential objectives which the United States is attempting to achieve under the guise of the Soviet brigade farce, which is to adopt a number of measures to try to put pressure on or intimidate those Caribbean and Central American countries where revolution has been triumphant, where progressive systems exist or where the people are heroically struggling, spilling their blood and challenging the forces of tyranny, crime and the most shameful exploitation.

Who in his right mind could blame Cuba and the USSR for such struggles? In any case, those to be blamed are the imperialists themselves who create, maintain, arm and support the Somozas, Gairys and the obscure murderers ruling over countries such as El Salvador, Guatemala and others. But, in the same manner that the United States cannot eliminate the causes, it will not be able to impede the consequences.

After pointing out that apparently the North American heads of state are uniquely unable to understand this, the GRANMA editorial asserts: Carter is profoundly contradictory in his statements. On the one side he affirms he has reached the conclusion that this problem is certainly no reason for a return to the cold war but, nevertheless, he adopts cold war measures. He declares that he has renewed his appeal to the Senate urging ratification of the SALT II treaties. He points out that these agreements are solid and firm and that their rejection would destroy the common effort for preserving peace and for avoiding the threat of nuclear war.

No sensible person can oppose these statements. But it was Carter himself who placed in jeopardy the SALT agreements with this crazy anti-Cuban adventure and now has to dramatically appeal for its approval. However, on the other side the U.S. chief executive resorts to the policy of blackmail, pressure and threats of force in open antagonism of world peace interests.

Carter has arrogantly stated that he will increase surveillance over Cuba and the state of the Soviet forces in our country. He also announced his intention to establish in Key West, Florida, a general headquarters for a permanent operational force in the Caribbean. He announced the decision to broaden and regularize military maneuvers in the Caribbean region, some of which are already being conducted in obvious connection with the current anti-Cuban campaign.

Obviously this is a clear interventionist threat against the Central American and Caribbean countries, of which the best prepared to defend itself is precisely Cuba. The pretext that the Cuban Armed Forces could be a threat to those countries is ridiculous.

The only country which has intervened, invaded and occupied national territory on numerous occasions in Central American and Caribbean countries is not Cuba but the United States. Somoza himself, like Trujillo and others, was the direct result of those interventions. The threat comes and can only come from the United States.

The Yankee chief executive literally stated that, in accordance with existing treaty rights, the United States will of course maintain their forces in Guantanamo. This in reality is shameful--to talk about a treaty when it is a case of a vulgar and shameless act of force against the will of the Cuban people. Correspondingly, Washington press reports announce that it had been learned from apparently reliable sources that the United States will soon deploy 1,500 Marines to Guantanamo as part of the Caribbean maneuvers and that these troops would conduct landing exercises there with amphibious vehicles.

The United States continues to insist on the creation of an inter-American force of a permanent nature with an evidently interventionist purpose. It is developing the so-called rapid deployment forces, has increased its presence in the Indian Ocean and, as also announced by Carter, is increasing its espionage activities against what he called Soviet and Cuban military activities, whether in Cuba or throughout the world. All this means new risks. No one should be deceived in this respect.

In closing, the editorial states: Cuba has demonstrated calm, prudence and unyielding strength in the face of this irresponsible and ridiculous comedy of the North American government which was accurately and impressively exposed. What really irritates the imperialists is precisely that and they know that our country neither loses sleep nor lets itself be intimidated nor lets itself be pressured. The great collective maceo [as heard] of October 1962 is 17 years older in strength, awareness and experience. Let no one be mistaken. The blackmail has shamelessly failed. The demands were firmly rejected and our dignity, sovereignty, our right to defend ourselves as we see fit, our firm and solid internationalist policy will be maintained imperturbably.

If this artificial crisis disappears without regret and glory, as the speech by Mr Carter suggests, let it be welcomed. It is normal that those who planned this farce will not be welcomed. It is normal that those who planned this farce will not be able to sustain it and will hide behind a fig leaf and put an end to it. But if the North American government insists on its irresponsible adventures, as Fidel said, we will be here, always ready, as we have been over the past 20 years, ready for anything, ready simply to defend our country, ready to defend our country's rights and ready to fight and die for our country. That is clear and is the only thing we can do.

'FREDDY' DISCUSSES SOVIET TROOPS ISSUE

FL031824 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Guido Garcia Inclan commentary: "Letter from Freddy"]

[Text] Dear Guido: I am sending you this letter with Jack who is going to Puerto Rico. I am also sending you some recent newspapers because I want to let you know of these disturbing times so that you are up to date. I am making you more knowledgeable of what is happening than ever I am.

You who have lived a long time will recall the systems employed by past Presidents under the aegis of the Federal Bureau of Investigation--FBI. They created artificial crises or cold periods, as these people call the war of nerves. They tried to deceive the people with facile arguments but they did not know that people everywhere in the world have a sixth sense and immediately understand the truth. This is the real crises.

The other one [on the Soviet troops issue] is an artificial crises, like a puppet show. Carter is concerned because Congress, assuming another acute policy, has said that it does not want to approve the SALT II Treaty. And the CIA invented that false crises which, to tell the truth, Fidel Castro eloquently uncovered.

Our commander came off very well, I repeat, very well at the press conference and in his interview with our colleague Dan Rather of the Columbia Broadcasting System--CBS. In this interview, Dan Rather was like (Sullivan) whom you met and who in the early days of January 1959 interviewed Fidel in Matanzas or Santa Clara. You were with Fidel.

All these things are filed, preserved, recorded and videotapes are kept. You know very well how much journalism has advanced in these times of insincerity and wickedness.

Fidel came off very well in the broadcast and I do not have to tell you about the millions of people who watched it. Carter was unmasked on this issue and he could not have liked it much. But you know whom he (?cannot) challenge and he should know it.

All comments here support Fidel since there has been enough political blackmail, as the Washington POST has said.

The one who has said nothing about this issue and has laughed a lot is Edward Kennedy. It is said that he will be Carter's opponent for the presidency, but we do not believe it because it is another dirty trick by these people who always carry a hidden card, the hidden ball trick as we say in baseball.

Jack, who is taking this letter I am hastily writing at the HERALD, will tell you much more. I beg you to take advantage of him to send me some material of interest. I really have nothing more to say. You know what it is to conduct four or five interviews daily, talk with more than 50 persons eacn day and be unable to sleep and sometimes not even eat. One has to have coffee and a sandwich or a hamburger or hot dog and then go on without stopping. There is no doubt that a journalist can never be a clock watcher or have set tasks, precise work shifts. We always have to be on the alert because news is like a hit in baseball.

Do not make me wait for your letters. Please write to mother in Santiago. A strong embrace to you from Freddy.

ANDEAN REACTIONS TO CARTER'S REMARKS NOTED

FL040431 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0320 GMT 4 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The Andean countries did not express their support for the statements made by U.S. President James Carter regarding the presence in Cuba of Soviet military advisers. This was stated in Quito by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja and quoted tonight by the SPANISH NEWS AGENCY, EFE. In reporting on the results of the Andean summit held in Panama on the occasion of the beginning of operation of the new Canal treaties, Pareja categorically stated that nothing is farther from the truth: He did not ask us for support and we did not give it.

EFE continues: In this way, Pareja cleared up the version of an international press agency which interpreted part of the Panama document signed by the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador as support for Carter.

The Ecuadorean foreign minister stressed that North American Vice President Walter Mondale limited his reports to them on what President Carter was going to say in his speech. Pareja added that "we thanked Mondale and then devoted ourselves to the rest of the Latin American topics, without dealing with Carter's policy, which is foreign to our own."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR

FL040222 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 79 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] In the middle of this past September William Bowdler, director of intelligence and research of the North American Department of State who played an important role in Washington's efforts to prevent tyrant Somoza's downfall in Nicaragua, visited the capitals of El Salvador and Guatemala to discuss the general sitation in the region. Viron Vaky, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs of the State Department, arrived in El Salvador a few days after the overthrow of Somoza. During that visit he dealt with the possibility of carrying out some reforms in that country including advancing the date of the presidential election which is set for March 1982. For his part, Frank J. Devine, North American ambassador to El Salvador, has been holding private talks with liberal businessmen, Christian Democratic politicans and some members of the Catholic hierarchy in an effort to create in the country what the New York TIMES calls a centrist force.

All of these Yankee interventionist activities in El Salvador have as their fundamental objective the prevention of something happening there, similar to what happened in Nicaragua, resulting in the emergence of a new El Salvador which is free and independent. The New York TIMES has revealed that Washington insists on applying formulas to prevent a revolutionary result, using economic aid as an element of pressure.

Salvadoran dictator Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, slightly imitating the final attitude of Somoza, has increased internal repression with the support of the most conservative elements of the country and the paramilitary bands which have 3,000 members in a nation with a 7,000-member regular army. It is curious to note that, given what happened in Nicaragua, the Yankee empire, which has wlways disparagingly considered the small Central American countries as banana republics under its exploitative domination, is now greatly concerned and sees in the situations in El Salvador and Guatemala a latent danger and a threat to its economic and political interests.

The present dictator in El Salvador, Gen Carlos Humberto Romero--who is maintained, armed, protected and supported by Washington--came to power in 1977 by means of a fraudulent election. From then until today the Salvadoran military regime has killed, detained, kidnapped, tortured and caused the disappearance of more than 1000 people.

A recent report issued by the Salvadoran Catholic Church stated that between January and June of this year 154 people have disappeared and a total of 406 people were killed for political reasons of which 105 were peasants, 61 were workers, 44 were students, 69 were of unknown profession, 79 were completely unknown, 6 were professionals, 12 were guerrillas, 26 were teachers and 4 were priests. During this same period 307 people were rounded up for political motives, and many of them have been killed or tortured or are missing.

The Salvadoran human rights committee has also stated in another document that there are at least 500 people being held in clandestine jails where they are being tortured. El Salvador has been in the hands of military dictatorships since December 1931. It is a small country of 21,393 square km and a little over 4 million inhabitants with an astonishing density of 200 inhabitants per square km. It is ruled by 14 families which hold the wealth and enjoy the privileges. There is a high percentage of unemployed--60 percent in the rural areas and 22 percent in the cities--and almost 50 percent are illiterate.

Washington is desperately trying to find a favorable way out for its interests in the Salvadoran situation and for this it does not hesitate to grossly intervene by blackmailing and threatening in an attempt to corrupt and, finally, to direct possible change. The Yankee government, which is the defender and protector of the greatest genocides on the continent, sees that every day its field of action is being reduced more and more, and that the people's desire for liberation is a very powerful weapon which sweeps away everything in its path. These are not, as the Yankee rulers and their advisers state, new Cubas. This is a new Nicaragua and it also, in the not too distant future, will be a new El Salvador and a new Guatemala. This is what is keeping the imperialists sleepless.

CEMA REGIONAL SCIENTISTS CONFERENCE ENDS

FL040059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The ninth conference of CEMA socialist member countries regional scientists which, under the auspices of the Cuban Central Planning Board, JUCEPLAN, included representatives of scientific and planning organizations, concluded today at the Habana Libre Hotel. The closing remarks at the meeting were made by Nikolay Mirotvortsev, Soviet academician, and Rene Pombo, vice president of the JUCEPLAN.

In his remarks, Mirotvortsev stated that the meeting had been a success for social and political economy. He thanked the Cuban party and government for the magnificent working conditions.

Rene Pombo expressed his appreciation for the scientists of the socialist countries for the proposals presented at the meeting, he added that this made it possible to arrive at new experiences in what is the science of regional economy. Participating at the ninth conference for the first time as observers were guests from Angola, Panama, Venezuela, Nicaragua, the PDRY and Mexico.

The 10th meeting of regional scientists will be held in 1981 in Moscow which will conclude the first cycle of this type of meeting.

Humberto Perez Receives Delegates

FL040244 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Humberto Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board (JUCEPLAN), today received the heads of delegations attending the ninth conference of CEMA member countries' regional scientists. Also attending the meeting were representatives of the nations invited to the meeting who are members of that international group. Humberto Perez greeted the visitors on behalf of the Cuban Government. He expressed interest in the progress of the scientists' meeting which ended this afternoon at Habana Libre Hotel.

For his part, Nikolay Mirotvortsev, president of the conference, explained that the conference studied experiences acquired over past years in the area of regional planning and views of interest to our countries.

CUBA, CANADA SIGN ANTIHIJACKING AGREEMENT

FL032356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Text] This afternoon at the Foreign Ministry notes were exchanged between the Government of the Republic of Cuba and the Government of Canada which renew for 5 more years the agreement on the hijacking of airplanes and ships and other offenses which was signed on 15 February 1973.

The renewal, which concluded with an exchange of notes in Havana between acting foreign minister Rene Anillo Capote and Canadian Ambassador to Cuba Gary Richard Harmon, will go into effect 15 February 1980.

At the ceremony, Anillo said that the extension of the convention expresses the desire of Cuba and Canada to cooperate in this field. For his part, the Canadian ambassador stressed the importance of the document signed and stated that it reaffirms the good relations between the two countries.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING PALESTINIAN ENVOY--Blas Roca Calderio, member of the party politburo and president of the People's Government National Assembly, has had a farewell visit with (Ihsam Kamel), chief of the Palestinian diplomatic mission in our country. During the meeting they discussed the international situation and the results of the recently concluded nonalined countries sixth summit. The meeting was conducted in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 Sep 79 FL]

IDENTIFICATION CARD PROCEDURES--The Identification Card Office has reiterated that this document and the minor's card are the sole official identification instruments for citizens with the exception of the members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), the Youth Labor Army (EJT) and mentally handicapped people. It adds that in filling out any application form it is fundamental to present these documents. Therefore, the office reminds that precaution measures should be taken to prevent their deterioration, loss or misplacement. Any citizen finding any of these documents should give them to an identification card office, the closest National Revolutionary Police--PNR--unit or drop them in a mailbox. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2010 GMT 24 Sep 79 FL]

BAHAMAS

SIR GERALD CASH NAMED GOVERNOR GENERAL

FL291239 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpt] In just about an hour's time at Government House the Acting Governor General Sir Gerald Cash will be sworn in as the next governor general of the Bahamas. It was announced yesterday that her majesty the queen had approved the appointment of Sir Gerald as the next governor general. Sir Gerald had served on five occasions as deputy to the governor general, the now deceased Sir Milo Butler, from 1973 until his appointment by the queen as acting governor general in 1976.

DOMINICA

GUADELOURANS, DOMINICAN REFUGEES REPORTEDLY CLASH

PA030106 Paris AFP in French 1029 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 2 Oct (AFP)--Dominican Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin left Monday for Guadeloupe in order to inquire about confrontations between Guadeloupian and Dominican refugees in which many Dominicans were injured, it was reported Monday in Dominica. The French secretary of state in Dom-Tom confirmed the incidents on Tuesday and said that Seraphin should meet with the prefect at Guadeloupe.

Many Dominican residents arrived at Guadeloupe following the hurricane which devastated the country on 29 August, causing 42 deaths and leaving some 60,000 of the 74,000 island inhabitants without shelter. According to reports in Dominica emphatically denied by the secretary of state at Dom-Tom, the refugees were harassed by the police and French civilians, and many of the refugees have let Guadeloupe aboard small vessels.

JAMAICA

MANLEY LEAVES FOR 1-DAY VISIT TO VENEZUELA

FL031451 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley, Mining Minister Clarke and a delegation of government officials left the island shortly before 0730 this morning for an official 1-day visit to Venezuela. The prime minister left the Norman Manley Airport bound for Caracas aboard the Venezuelan president's aircraft. Mr Manley and his delegation will be holding talks with President Hererra Campins and other Venezuelan officials on matters of energy, oil, cement and bauxite.

The delegation accompanying Mr Manley includes the permanent secretary in the office of the prime minister, Dr Allan Kirton; the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Don Brice; the chairman of the Jamaica Bauxite Mining Limited, Dr (James Lawrence); the director of energy in the Ministry of Mining, Dr (Henry Lowe); the personal assistant to the prime minister, Mr (Loren Blue); and the prime minister's Press Secretary Louis Marriott.

Comments on Soviet Brigade

FL040104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley stated today in Venezuela that the presence of Soviet military advisers in Cuba are not a danger for his country or for any other country in Latin America. Manley refuted North American statements, saying that Soviet military advisers have been in Cuba for 17 years. The Jamaican leader today arrived in Caracas in response to an invitation from the Venezuelan Government.

WORKERS PARTY SCORES U.S. STRIKE FORCE

FL032257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Kingston--The Jamaica Workers Party has condemned the decision taken by the U.S. Government to create a military strike force for the Caribbean region. In a communique issued by that organization it states that the announcement made by President James Carter is part of an escalation of North American maneuvers to crush the new positions of the Caribbean people through intimidation and force. The political group emphasizes that Cuba is not a threat to any country, including the United States and that the progressive processes of the region are being played out solely and exclusively by the peoples of those nations. It points out that the strike force and the U.S. naval maneuvers are trying to preserve the corrupt dictatorships of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador as well as being directed against Jamaica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Dominica, Saint Vincent and Antigua where the peoples are struggling for their total liberation.

MANLEY DENOUNCES 'GLEANER OPPOSITION CLIQUE'

FL031445 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 30 Sep 79 pp 1, [illegible] FL

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley in a broadcast over JBC Radio yesterday afternoon said he would not hesitate to demand the removal of any ambassador who threatened Jamaicans. He said Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada had done nothing to justify this action. Mr. Manley said that the (anti-Estrada) demonstration organized by what he described as the "GLEANER-opposition clique" was insincere and hypocritical.

The prime minister said Ambassador Estrada at his press conference began by noting that Cuba and the Cubans working in Jamaica had been subjected to repeated attacks and misrepresentations and been the object of many lies. When he said this it was the truth and as a representative of his country it was his duty to say it.

Respect, Friendship

Secondly, the Cuban ambassador had said that Cuba had nothing but respect and friendship for Jamaica and its people. Cuba supported the PNP Government because it was there in response to the wishes of the masses of the people and would treat a JLP government in the same way, if the JLP won an election.

The ambassador went on, Mr. Manley said, to say that he was like a catcher in a baseball game because he is an ambassador and therefore does not have the right to pitch.

In Cuba's Defense

"That is to say because he is an ambassador he cannot really throw the ball in Cuba's defense but has instead to stand up and catch the balls that are thrown at him." Continued Mr. Manley: "But, he said, these people attack Cuba; he knows that Cuba has friends in the world who "will say our truth," in her defense. Note that very carefully again. He went on to say that Cuba only wants peace between countries and friendship between the people of the world."

"Then came the sentence that they have tried to use as an excuse for causing the fuss: He said in effect "if people declare war on us, we will fight and fight seriously to defend ourselves." But he did not say that Cuba was going to declare war upon anybody but said that if people declared war upon Cuba they will fight to defend themselves." "As everyone knows neither the GLEANER, neither the JLP has the capability to declare war against Cuba. It was perfectly obvious in any case that he was not talking about war in the sense of violence, but he was talking about war in the sense ofpropaganda."

But, Mr. Manley said, the GLEANER then ruthlessly and deliberately published an account of what he said but first of all left out the words "there are people who will say our truth," and highlighted the word "fight." This gave the impression that the ambassador had said that Cubans were going to fight Jamaicans.

"I say without hesitation that this was one of the most vicious, dishonest and wicked pieces of calculated lie, newspaper representation that has ever been seen in the history of Jamaica. [sentence as published] What made it particularly terrible was that it was done to the representatives of a friendly foreign nation," Mr. Manley said. It was no surprise that some innocent Jamaicans were completely fooled by what the GLEANER did and were horrified to think that the ambassador of a country could come to the island and threaten them.

Mr. Manley said the target of the "GLEANER opposition clique" was not Cuba or its ambassadors. It was once again to try to confuse the people of Jamaica in the hope that they can throw down production, cause dislocation, cause disruption and hold back economic recovery. Their real objective was power at any cost, by any means, fair or foul.

Their First Duty

Mr. Manley said their first duty was to understand why the game was being played and the danger it poses for Jamaica and its people. The second duty was to get through the clouds of lies and propaganda to the truth, and the third duty was to be alert and organised and disciplined.

The PM continued: "Twice this year, the GLEANER opposition clique had tried to establish mob rule in Jamaica and twice we have stopped them in their tracks. The Estrada affair is the latest smokescreen. Behind it they are trying to provide a confrontation. When they tried it on Monday last they discovered again that we are not going to allow it. We don't mind people demonstrating in a peaceful and orderly way according to the but the government is not going to allow the GLEANER opposition clique to use lies and propaganda as a basis for establishing mob rule in Jamaica.

Progressive Forces

"In the meantime, we of the PNP, the vanguard of the progressive forces of Jamaica and part of the vanguard of the progressive forces of the Caribbean, and part of the vanguard of the progressive forces of the world are on the march. We know that our goals are social justice and opportunity, and equal rights that improve the rights of the poorest of the land can only be won as part of a long hard struggle, but we are accustomed to struggle. The GLEANER-opposition clique will learn that we are highly organized, highly motivated and not to be trifled with.

"We do not wish any confrontation but we will not hide. If the opposition want to be on the streets on Monday or any other day we will be on the streets also but we would be disciplined and we will avoid confrontation. So I repeat, your duties comrades is to understand the struggle, know the facts, spread the truth, be in your organisation and be alert at all times for whatever challenge will lie ahead. Above all be disciplined and be ready. And when we take to the streets it will be peaceful, it will be in accordance with the law and we will co-operate with the security forces."

CUBAN AMBASSADOR SAYS 'FRIENDSHIP WILL CONTINUE'

FL021455 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Sep 79 pp 1, 25 FL

[Excerpt] The Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada said on Wednesday night that Cuba respected the sovereignty of the people of Jamaica and as representatives of a foreign country, the Cubans here were friends of all Jamaica and would continue to be.

Mr. Estrada, who was addressing a solidarity rally at the Jamaica House grounds organized by the Jamaica/Cuba Friendship Association, said that as ambassador it was part of his task to better the relations between the country he represented and the country in which he worked.

Referring to Monday's demonstrations by the Jamaica Labour Party and the People's National Party Mr. Estrada said that he was swearing solemnly that although the JLP demonstration was not precisely one of solidarity, Cubans felt respect and solidarity with the whole people of Jamaica and not with part. He said,however, he realised that on Monday the JLP part of the people saw them as enemies but "we see them as friends." He emphasized that the disagreement between the two parties did not concern the Cubans. "As representative of a foreign country we are friends of all Jamaica and will continue being friends of all Jamaicans." He said that the friendship between the peoples of the world was unbrekable.

It was his duty to create a most concrete relationship between the two countries and cited the presence of the Cuban doctors and the construction brigade. He said that the Cuban doctors have never asked Jamaicans when they have been to see them how they were thinking because the doctors didn't come here to ask them that but to save lives. He said that the Cuban construction brigade have never given thought to who were going to use the schools after they had built them.

Mr. Estrada said that it was of some regret to him that some people have misrepresented his remarks at the press conference as "nothing was further from my mind" than the threatening of the Jamaican people. He also regretted that some other people were determined to make mischief by continuing to repeat the misrepresentation even after he had issued a clarifying statement. He repeated that he did not attack the people of Jamaica nor threatened them. He represented a country in revolution that had given repeated evidence that she was on the side of the people and that nobody would doubt that.

CUBAN DOCTORS RETURN TO WORK FOLLOWING DISTURBANCES

FL012212 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 1 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The team of Cuban doctors at the Savanna La Mar Hospital in Westmoreland have returned to work after being withdrawn as a safety measure in the wake of the current plague of anti-Cuban propaganda. It is understood that the doctors have expressed the desire to remain on the job irregardless of any difficulties created for them. And the Savanna La Mar branch of the Jamaica-Cuba Friendship Association [JACFA] has called on all Jamaicans to bear the responsibility for the safety of the Cuban doctors to ensure that they do not have to be removed again.

In a release today the JACFA branch urged the [word indistinct] between the opposition JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] to abandon its propaganda campaign in the interests of [words indistinct] national well-being and national reconstruction. Calling on both the (?People's National Party) and JLP to stop putting self interests above those of the majority of Jamaicans, the release further pointed out that [words indistinct] as well as other countries could only be expected to carry out their jobs in Jamaica in an atmosphere of [words indistinct] and division.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD LEADER ASSESSES MOTIVES OF MILITARY PLOT

PA030312 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Interview with Dominican Revolutionary Party official Francisco Penagomez in Panama City--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Dr Penagomez, what was the political situation which led the Doninican military to try to overthrow the constitutionally established government?

[Answer] As a matter of fact we could not say that these were officers on active duty. They had been previously dismissed by President Guzman. As you know it was said that a democratic regime could not survive in the Dominican Republic because of the decisive force which the reactionary military cliques had exerted until the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] came to power. It was precisely these cliques that kept the PRD from reaching power. However, President Guzman on the very first day of his term began to exercise control over the military, dismissing the chiefs of the reactionary cliques who controlled the armed forces and had fought among themselves.

Well then, some of these dismissed officers, especially the most Trujillist wing tried to stage a coup some days ago. They were going to murder several PRD leaders including myself, arrest others and conduct massive terrorist activities against the revolutionaries. Fortunately the attempt was discovered and now the plotters are behind bars. However the plot would never have succeeded because my countrymen are clearly aware of the need to maintain the present constitutional order and any reactionary adventure would have just served to hasten the process of change which is taking place in our country.

ECUADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES ANDEAN SUPPORT FOR CARTER

PA040232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2354 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 3 Oct (EFE)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja stated in Quito today that the Andean nations had not voiced support for U.S. President Jimmy Carter's rejection of the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

"Nothing could be farther from the truth. Support was not sought and we did not give it," Pareja stated emphatically in reporting on the results of the Andean summit held in Panama during the implementation of the canal treaties.

He thus explained the report by an international news agency--EFE--which interpreted part of the Panama declaration signed by the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and the Ecuadorean foreign minister as support for Carter.

Pareja stressed that U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale merely informed them on what the president was going to say in his speech. "We thanked Mondale and then we dedicated ourselves to other Latin American affairs without discussing Carter's policy, which is alien to ours," Pareja added. He said Mondale had been told of viewpoints regarding the reality of hemispheric relations.

GUYANA

TRADE UNIONS CONDEMN U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST CUBA

FL021846 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1833 GMT 2 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The 26th conference of the Guyanese Trade Union Congress, which comprises most of the workers in that Caribbean country, has condemned the campaign undertaken by the United States against Cuba and the Soviet Union. A resolution of the conference that recently concluded in the Guyanese capital notes that the United States, which has military bases in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Panama, South Korea and other countries, is trying to slander the USSR and our country in the eyes of world public opinion.

The participants at the Guyanese Trade Union Congress conference reaffirmed their support for the Soviet Union and Cuba in the struggle against imperialism. The Guyanese trade unions called for an end to the arms race and dismantling of imperialist military bases on other countries' territory.

OPPOSITION PAPER DOWN TO TWO PAGES, SUPPLIES RUN OUT

FL201535 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept. 16 (CANA)--The opposition-linked "MIRROR" newspaper appeared today, again in drastically reduced size, chopped down to two pages from its usual Sunday edition of 16 pages.

The daily newspaper, organ of the Marxist opposition People's Progressive Party (PPD) was forced to close at the end of last month as its newsprint supply ran out, and has since resorted to Sunday editions only. It has been refused permission by the government to import directly and has been told by the rival "CHRONICLE", from which it secured supplies for the past two years, that it cannot be supplied because its own stocks have run down. The "MIRROR" has challenged that contention and has accused the government of trying to silence an independent voice.

Today's issue, like that of last week, was produced on flat paper, using both the off-set and flat-bed processes. As happened last week also, there is no editorial comment, in order to save space for news. Today's issue said general manager, Narbada Persaud, has returned home from a trip to the Caribbean to whip up support for the newspaper and he found regional concern high.

VENEZUELA

HERRERA CAMPINS HAILS 'PANAMA DECLARATION'

PA031553 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0515 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 2 Oct (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins termed the entry into force of the Torrijos-Carter treaties an "historic event." The Venezuelan president made that statement upon arrival at Simon Bolivar Airport in Caracas on Tuesday afternoon. He returned from Panama where together with other Andean Pact country presidents he signed the so-called "Panama declaration."

Herrera Campins, who attended the transition ceremony, called the "Panama declaration" "a firm step toward the complete integration of the continent." The Venezuelan president added that integration is occurring "with the full force of human rights, organized participation by the people and with freedom, dignity and respect for ideas, which are characteristics of a democratic system."